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The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

OUR COMMERCIAL GROWTH AND THE TARIFF.

Californian Magazine, San Francisco, November.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

RICHARD H. McDONALD, JR.

PRODUCTIONS in this country are of wide range and abundant, through favorable climatic conditions, exceeding fertility of soil, and the energy and intelligence of the people. The United States is the greatest producing nation in the world, especially of articles of food and of materials which enter into manufactures. Americans consume more per capita than any other people, yet we produce a surplus in nearly all the necessities of life and many of the luxuries. In domestic commerce we stand first, but in international trade we are third, Great Britain being first and Germany second. Our natural advantages entitle us to leadership in foreign as well as in domestic trade.

There is very little exported from this country that is not

wholly produced here. If duplication were eliminated from British and German accounts, our position in international trade would be relatively higher and possibly highest; but our foreign trade is far less than it ought to be, or would be, if proper efforts were made to develop it. To find markets for our surplus products is of highest importance. Our industries have reached immense proportions, and are destined, with proper effort, to the greatest development in the future.

Ever since the Phœnicians gained great wealth from commerce the magnitude of foreign trade has been deemed a measure of a nation's material prosperity; whether such traffic is beneficial or not depends upon its character. A nation importing more for consumption than it exports cannot prosper any more than the individual who consumes more than he produces. An individual who buys what he should produce grows poorer; so with a nation. In its young and colonizing days this nation had to do it, but that necessity no longer exists. In the early days there were statesmen who forecast the future, and urged policies which would avoid depletion through adverse balances of trade. The policy pursued from Washington to Polk was measurably successful in preventing diminution of our money resources. Efforts were put forth to build up manufacturing to supply home wants, and a merchant marine capable of doing our own transportation on the high seas.

In 1846, a new policy was inaugurated which checked industrial growth, and the Civil War swept away our shipping. For thirty years after 1846, balances of trade were uniformly against us, and the country would have been greatly distressed for money, but for the phenomenal production of gold in California. Until 1861, there was a continual outflow of gold caused by depression of manufacturing industries, resulting from the Tariff Act of 1846; and from 1861 to 1865, it continued, from the necessity of purchasing raw materials in Europe.

In 1862, a protective policy was restored; but ten years after the war were required to place us in condition to overcome adverse balances and turn the tide in our favor. Our industries have thrived. For the first time in thirty years, at the end of the fiscal year of 1877, a handsome balance appeared in our favor, and from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1892, the net aggregate of balances in our favor was \$1,762,000,000. Our gold resources have been increased \$500,000,000.

For fifteen years anterior to the enactment of the McKinley Law, we annually imported, on the average, merchandise to the value of \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000, consisting chiefly of manufactures which we should have produced for ourselves. It is wise that we should develop those industries in which we are deficient, to supply home wants to the utmost practical extent. We should also enlarge the export of our manufactures and thus increase the balance in our favor. We have relied too much on exporting products of agriculture. What a vast field of employment would be opened and what immense wealth would come to the country, if all our cotton were manufactured at home and then sold abroad.

The best trade is that between nations whose productions are different. There is not much of importance produced in Europe which we do not or cannot produce, and Europe does not need to buy of us anything but cotton. Reciprocity is calculated to develop the healthiest sort of trade, and all the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress is admirably adapted to the growth of industry and commerce without the imposition of unnecessary burdens upon the people.

No nation can succeed in competitive traffic which must depend upon rivals for means of transportation. We must have our own ships, and the law encouraging the creation of

an American merchant marine is a most necessary and beneficent one.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

THE HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE.

Mr. McDonald says much which cannot be successfully disputed, and which, I conceive, points to a conclusion differing radically from that which he has reached.

Every student knows that no such tariff as the present was thought of in our earlier history. No one then dreamed that in hours of tranquility the power of the Federal Government would be deliberately used to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. An investigation of our Revenue Acts will prove that it was not until the year 1816, immediately after the close of the war of 1812, that a substantial effort was made in the protection line; and yet the enactments then adopted, with possibly one or two exceptions, were less protective than the Mills Bill. Formerly, whenever protection was spoken of, reference was had to real "infant industries." The bogus infantile creations of protective Republicanism had not been developed. Even Hamilton's idea was that while the payment of bounties for the encouragement of new industrial undertakings was advisable, their "continuance on manufactures long established was most questionable."

I challenge the correctness of Mr. McDonald's statement that the policy inaugurated in 1846 checked industrial growth, or had any other effect than to produce national progress. In the ten years between 1850 and 1860 our national wealth doubled. It has required thirty years of Republican rule to reach a similar result. In 1850, the per capita estimate of wealth was \$261; in 1860, \$384; twenty years later, there was an advance of only \$3.—\$387. During the ten-year period above mentioned, farms appreciated 10½ per cent.; during the next twenty years, but 2½ per cent. In 1850 the capital employed in manufactures was \$533,000,000 (round figures). In 1860, the amount had increased to \$1,009,000,000. During that low-tariff decade the capital invested in manufactures almost doubled, and the same may be said regarding wages and the numbers employed. In the succeeding twenty years of high tariff the capital in manufactures but little more than doubled; while our commerce, which really prospered from 1850 to 1860, has been, as Mr. McDonald admits, in a sadly depressed condition ever since. It is true that in 1857 there was a financial panic, but this was due to causes not connected with tariff legislation. That very year, Charles Sumner, Hamilton Fish, and Henry Wilson voted for a reduced tariff. From 1850 to 1860, our exports increased 135 per cent. In the thirty succeeding years to 1890, the increase has been only 167 per cent.

Republicans blame the war for the decay of our shipping. But the war was over many years ago. There never was a country better situated for recuperation than the United States; and yet "six-sevenths of our foreign commerce are carried in foreign bottoms." We are promised that the McKinley Bill will cure all this, but the evil exists not only in spite of Republican legislation, but because of it. It has been possible for other countries to outstrip us and levy tribute on us, to capture our carrying trade, simply because of pernicious legislation. Wealthy Republican manufacturers meet, just before each session of Congress, and arrange for a new infant industry whose continuous growth will bring about individual aggrandizement as the result of general taxation. These infants are to remain forever unweaned. They are not destined for death, or even maturity. It is aggravating to a patriotic American to see his Government adopting a policy which must retard the growth of his country.

The claim that reciprocity is reducing our trade-losses with the South American countries is strongly confirmatory of the position I have taken. It was not thought of until Mr. Blaine stamped it on the McKinley Bill and declared that the time had come when the American producer must get some benefit. Reciprocity merely gives us a taste of the benefits of freer trade.

PARTY RULE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALBERT STICKNEY.

American Journal of Politics, New York, October.

IN the minds of the men of 1787, who framed the Constitution of the United States, one idea stood out more strongly than any other. The intention was that this Government should be a government by the people, that—

1. The people should choose their own rulers.
2. The people's offices should be used only in the people's service.

The result has been a government by party.

1. Party has chosen the people's rulers.
2. The people's offices have been used in the service of the party.

The interests of the people have been sacrificed by our public servants to the needs of the party. Party did not at once get its full growth. Able men wished to serve the people under the Government; and the people wished to have their services. It took many years for party politics to drive our best men from public life, where they wished to be. But the system began its work early. The abuses began as soon as parties got their existence. In the earliest days of party history, party men acted on true party principles. They used the people's offices to pay for party services. They used official power for party ends.

In theory and in law, the people elect their rulers. In fact, these rulers are not elected by the people, but are appointed by the party leaders. The real working of the Government is controlled, not by the officials whom the people nominally elect, but by the party managers who are the real appointing power. And these managers hold their power in the State, not for any short term of years, but without any limit whatever as to time, simply until tyranny becomes unbearable, and we have a peaceful revolution at the polls.

The fathers established, as they thought, a true republic—a government of the people, for the people, by the people. They established, as a matter of fact, a powerful oligarchy, a tyranny of the people, by party, for party. They kept, as they thought, the real control of the Government. They kept, as a matter of fact, nothing but a right of peaceful revolution. Elsewhere tyranny and revolution both violate the law; with us they both follow it. Often, before our time, revolution has resulted only in a change of tyrants; with us it is still the same. We rebel against the tyranny of one party; we simply place ourselves under the rule of the other party, and then again go through the same cycle of tyranny and revolt.

We have had the election of rulers taken from us by party oligarchies. We have had the people's money stolen and their lives wasted by officers who should have guarded us from harm. We have had our courts of justice used to rob honest men and open prison doors to convicted thieves.

Why is it that we no longer have the same class of men as of old in public place? How does it happen that our public men are not as able and upright as those of former years? For, without imagining all the glory to have passed from the earth, it will be generally admitted that there has been a falling off in the character of the men in our public service.

This is only another effect of party rule. No man can long hold office under our Government now unless he will sacrifice the people's interests to the interests of party. Party leaders want pliant men who will serve party, rather than honest men who will serve only the people. The men they cannot control and use they drive out of public life. We have had notably three Presidents—Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes—each of whom, as most men will agree, took office with the purpose of always serving the people without regard to the interests of party. They all at last gave themselves more or less completely to the control of party men. So long as they tried to do their simple duty to the people, they found themselves in the midst of ene-

mies, without friends. They had to surrender. To resist would take strength more than human.

We have in this country developed not only parties, but enormous party machinery for the mere purpose of carrying elections—a machinery that is intricate, costly, powerful, and tyrannical. The man in public place in these days, in this country, must be, not a statesman, but a man of skill and capacity in manipulating this election machinery. Party organizations naturally and certainly become organizations of men combined and working together to secure their own election to the different places under the Government. It becomes, try to disguise it as we may, a system of trading in office. Parties do not elect men to put into action certain principles; they use principles as battle cries to elect certain men. This is not only present practice; it is theory also.

Parties and party contests make it impossible to get from the people their calm, wise thought and action. In party contests men do not think over measures; they fight for candidates. We have strife, not deliberation.

Our Senators and Representatives should reason together and give us the best results of their combined wisdom. That is not what they do. Every measure is made a "party question." If the Administration party brings forward a wise measure, the opposition party, if it dare, fights it for fear their enemies may gain votes by having done the people good service.

But when measures are once decided, surely no one can claim that party strife as to those measures should go on unceasingly. But it never ends. No question is ever at rest.

But it is in time of war, when a people should be united, when they should show an unbroken front to the enemy, that the greatest evils from party have appeared. In every time of danger that the people of the United States have yet had, party has nearly ruined us.

Why is it that our best and ablest men do not take a healthy interest in the affairs of our Government? They are kept out by the party leaders. They try again and again for recognition, and they fail. What has at times seemed indifference is the despair of repeated defeat. Party controls the selection of our public servants, and controls their actions. I believe all this can be changed. There is somewhere a remedy for this state of things. When it is found, the people will apply it.

MEDITERRANEAN POLITICS.

Edinburgh Review, October.

THE persistence of the importance of the Mediterranean may be traced to a cause by no means obscure: viz., the expansion of modern States beyond what might appear to be their natural limits. Had France, Italy, Spain, Russia, or Great Britain been content to remain confined to the territories which those designations in strictness denote, the importance of the Mediterranean would, no doubt, still be considerable; but it would be chiefly local and much inferior to what it actually is. Each of the Continental States named, either has outlying possessions, or cherishes hopes of territorial expansion, on the non-European side of this great inland sea and its appendages. The Mediterranean interests of Great Britain are of a different kind; but their magnitude is indisputable, though the elements of which they are composed are too often inadequately appreciated.

The position in the Mediterranean at present differs from that which existed during any earlier period of modern history—if the term be permissible. Whatever she may become in future years, Spain does not now count amongst the leading naval powers. France is seated in Africa, and has absorbed a great stretch of littoral which in former contests between Europeans was always virtually neutral. In the central, and strategically the most commanding, situation there is now a united Italy wielding forces both naval and military which justify her claim to be included amongst the great Powers.

Further East we find Austria now appearing as a maritime State with a respectable fleet. Turkey has shrunk to a shadow of her former self; whilst a whole series of independent monarchies have been formed of the provinces detached from her. It need not be specially urged that the decay of the Ottoman Empire as a Mediterranean factor is a matter of grave international importance. Russia has crept further and further round the eastern end of the Black Sea till she has thrust herself into Armenia. England holds not only Gibraltar, but the other great naval fortress of Malta as well, and is hampered rather than strengthened by the possession of Cyprus. It will be seen at once how greatly these conditions differ from those which prevailed in the time of Charles V., or even of Napoleon.

The old phrase, "the balance of power in Europe," is not wholly obsolete. It merely needs a slight amendment to bring it up to date. The words should run now, "the balance of power in the Mediterranean." What has been called "the rising belief in the power of navies" is the inarticulate expression of a widespread conviction that preëminence on the Continent is of less moment to the world at large than preëminence on the sea. The international "pole" has moved from central Europe, and is now situated on or near a line drawn from Gibraltar to Alexandretta. "Equilibrium in the Mediterranean" is a phrase pretty often used in Germany, in Austria, and in Italy, where it is recognized as fully as in England that the equilibrium would be upset should disaster overtake the Italian navy. Should this happen, one great obstacle to the conversion of the Mediterranean into a French lake would be removed, though even then the conversion would be far from a certainty. A French journal (*La Marine Française*, July, 1892) has recently published what professes to be a report of a conversation between a French and an Italian naval officer, in the course of which the Italian stated that his country's fleet would not hesitate to attack the French, even if the latter were superior in strength. This, of course, may be simply the opinion of a solitary individual; but the prominence given in France to views of the same kind shows that the French, at all events, think that this rash policy is likely to be pursued in the event of war. Even on the assumption that the Italians gain a victory, it is not clear that they will derive any considerable advantage from it. They will certainly not be able to undertake and carry through a distant offensive campaign. It is true that they will have prevented the invasion of their country by sea; but this they can prevent just as well, and at much less risk, by keeping their fleet intact in a suitable position.

To make a French lake of the Mediterranean, it would not be necessary for France to obtain exclusive possession of that sea—exclusive possession, by the way, being that which no nation since the days of the Romans has obtained as to any sea. An overwhelming predominance would suffice, so that all other nations would have to act at the mere will and pleasure of the French. A predominance of this character cannot be hoped for as long as Italy remains a considerable naval power; and even if she were to cease to be such a power, it is all but certain that French aspirations would be brought little nearer to their object. No doubt the acquisition of territory in North Africa on the south side of the sea, in addition to that of the mother country on the north side, was prompted by a desire to secure, and is supposed to have facilitated the securing of impregnable superiority in the western basin. The eagerness of the French to add Tunis to Algeria, and to encroach towards the west on the empire of Morocco, shows that they have not realized how seriously extensions of territory must diminish their relative naval strength. To judge from the angry remonstrances which their actions and supposed intentions have aroused in Germany and Italy, or, to put it more correctly, which newspaper writers declare to have been aroused in those countries, their Continental neighbors have not realized it any more than the French themselves.

THE TRUTH ABOUT UGANDA.*

THE REVEREND KENELM VAUGHAN.

The Month, London, October.

THE first Catholic missionary that entered the Kingdom of Uganda was Father Lourdel, accompanied by Brother Amant. The Protestant missionaries who had been sent out there the year before (1878), owing to Stanley's challenge, did their utmost to persuade Mtésa, the King of Uganda, to forbid them from settling in his kingdom. For this purpose the Rev. Mr. Mackay visited the king, and told him that the Catholics had no knowledge of God, and adored images. Besides, he added, the French hate kings, "They killed their own king years ago, and I won't answer for your life if you let them into your kingdom."

The King was, however, so touched by the truth of Father Lourdel's teaching that he gave orders for thirty-five boats to be sent to the south of the lake to fetch up the Catholic missionaries, who reached Port Mtéhi and entered that land of darkness with the light of faith on June 17th. From that day the Catholic missionaries, with Mgr. Livinhac at their head, began to sow the seed of God's Word, and to reap an abundant harvest, having converted, during the ten years, fifty thousand pagan souls. But this glorious harvest was accompanied by many trials and sufferings which may all be classed under three heads.

1. Their persecution by the natives. 2. Their persecution by the Mahometans. 3. Their persecution by the Protestants. 1. In 1886, when King Mtésa, who had a thousand wives, came to know that the Catholic missionaries condemned polygamy and injustice, the traditional appanage of his royalty, he banished the priests, and put to death two hundred native Christians. 2. Two years afterwards the Mahometans, ten thousand in number, enraged at the progress of the Catholic religion, dethroned King Mwanga, Mtésa's successor, and plundered and massacred the Christians. They cast Catholic and Protestant missionaries into one common prison.

The Mussulmans were defeated, and Mwanga replaced on his throne. 3. In 1892, a third persecution broke out, the most terrible of all. It was a persecution of Protestants against Catholics, of Captain Lugard and his Protestant adherents against Bishop Hirth, the Vicar Apostolic of the Nyanza region, and his Catholic people. Captain Lugard is a paid agent of the East African Company. He was sent in 1890 by the directors of the Company from Mombasa with a troop of Soudanese soldiers to subject to this trading society the kingdom of Uganda, to enrich it by commercial enterprises and speculations, to resist the power and progress of the Catholic Church, and to Protestantize the country. Such were the real, although not the expressed, objects of his coming to the country.

In January last, Captain Lugard returned from Unyoro to Uganda with a band of seven hundred to eight hundred men and a supply of rifles and Maxim guns, determined, it seems, now that he had the material weapons and physical force on his side to crush out Catholicity in favor of Protestant influence; and the trading company, determined to secure a monopoly for themselves, entered into an alliance with the Mahometans and resolved to force the Catholics into an open collision, and compel the King either practically to forfeit his authority and throw himself into the arms of the Protestants, or else venture on a battle with Lugard's disciplined force.

At this crisis, when Anarchy had been reigning more than a fortnight, a Catholic chief, named Mongolaba, killed a Protestant chief, Muwanika, in self-defense. Captain Lugard demanded that Mongolaba be condemned for murder. Mwanga investigated the charge, and held the killing justifiable. Both

sides now collected in force and Captain Lugard demanded the surrender of Mongolaba. The result was a battle in which the Catholics were defeated by the newly imported weapons.

We omit the account of the perils to which the Bishop and the white fathers were exposed, and their narrow escape and final shelter, in order to save their lives, in the Fort occupied by Captain Lugard and the Protestants. Meanwhile King Mwanga had fled from his palace and taken refuge on the island. Thereupon Captain Lugard, according to his own story, tried to bring him back, but was prevented by Mgr. Hirth. This is probably true, for he considered that Captain Lugard's terms would have been fatal to the Catholic interest, and, knowing as he did, that the mass of the people would be faithful to their King, he advised him to remain on the island until he could make better terms for the Catholics.

According to Lugard's account, the Catholics made an attack on a Protestant chief near the lake, and burnt his place. On the 30th, while negotiations were still pending, Captain Lugard assailed the place and was guilty of a terrible massacre. The King fled southwards and the missionaries with him. Humanly speaking, all our hopes seem destroyed.

"The troubles of Uganda," says Marquis Bonchamp, "have been a vast Anglican Saint Bartholomew's day." Lugard can disavow it, but he laid out for himself a certain stroke of policy, and he has attained his end. The Marquis, also, and Doctor Moloney, assured the writer of this article that the general belief of unbiased men throughout Central Africa and in Zanzibar is that Captain Lugard and his Protestant party are responsible for the Uganda outrages. Until Captain Lugard came among us, the Catholics and Protestants lived on terms of Christian charity. It was he who sowed the seeds of discord and kindled the flames of civil war.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

ARBITRATION IN STRIKES.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

L'Economiste Français, Paris, October 22.

IN the Carmaux strike the French Government does not appear to advantage. It has committed a grave fault in not recognizing its chief duty—a duty more imperative than any other—the duty of assuring liberty of work, of protecting the non-strikers.

The incompetency of the government of our country is strikingly apparent, when contrasted with government in the United States. How thoroughly the Republic on the other side of the Atlantic understands its business was proved a few months ago, during the Homestead strikes, when it compelled the strikers to respect the liberty of the workmen engaged in place of the strikers by the Andrew Carnegie company. Why does not government in France act like government in America? The latter acts with resolution and impartiality, and that is the only way to prevent new difficulties arising everywhere. In the United States, government does not undertake to decide which side is right and which is wrong, when a strike takes place; it perceives that to pass upon such a question is not at all within the province of government; it simply and purely prevents any attack on property and personal liberty; and it is certain that by such a course, which protects the rights of all, the strife will have many more chances of ending than if the Government becomes mixed up with it.

It ought to be declared clearly and unhesitatingly: *the pretension of Government to appoint itself conciliator and arbitrator in a strike is nonsensical.*

The Deputies have under consideration, and are not unlikely to pass, a law in regard to arbitration in strikes. Arbitration

* See also THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. V., p. 312.

will be obligatory in the case of mines, and, not improbably, it will be made obligatory in the case of railways and all associations which have been granted any privilege whatever by the Government, the departments, or the municipalities.

Admit, if you choose, that arbitration is a fine thing, useful in certain cases; to-day it is the fashion; it is like the remedy, salicylate, fifteen years ago, like antipyrine, five years ago, like cocaine, or anything you may name at the present time.

Arbitration has some virtue; but has it virtue in all cases? Alas! that is far from probable. Private persons, even the most honest and intelligent, in the differences they may have with each other, distrust arbitration. It would be easy for them, by having recourse to arbitration, to save the larger portion of the enormous expense and delays of justice. Yet for the most part recourse is not had to arbitration.

The reason of this is that everyone mistrusts arbitration and still more, arbitrators. Every man who feels sure that he has right on his side, however pacifically inclined he may be, prefers to go to law than to trust to arbitrators. Many of you who read me must have often had differences with others; in how many cases have you proposed arbitration? And where, by chance, you have submitted some differences to arbitration, on account of other considerations, such as the difference being between relations, or friends, or neighbors, or partners, have you not invariably thought that the arbitrator decided the matter very badly?

Great as may be the theoretical merits of arbitration, in practice it betrays a defect almost irremediable, and which prevents it from getting a firm foothold in human transactions. That defect is the disposition of all arbitrators, according to a vulgar phrase, "to cut the pear in two." Arbitration is a jurisdiction which, by its very nature, is irresolute and pusillanimous; and which compels those who have rights to make concessions; in a word, arbitration is, by virtue of its inherent weakness, almost always opposed to true right. This is the reason for arbitration appearing to many serious men like a sort of parody of justice, like a return to the arbitrary power of the Turkish cadi. This again is the reason for arbitration being little used in the world. No one wants anything to do with it in differences between private individuals. It is accepted in controversies of minor importance and even then, generally, it goes against the grain; it is rejected in differences of any considerable importance.

If some day strikes become rarer, that will not be at all the result of submitting them to arbitration. Such infrequency of strikes will be due to a perception of the suffering which they cause, to the uncertainty of their outcome; exactly, as in the case of war, what postpones it, what renders it every day more improbable, is the knowledge each Power has of the enormous sacrifices imposed by war and the uncertainty of its results.

However that may be, let laws be made about arbitration, since it is the fashion. We do not oppose such a course. It is necessary to amuse the public with pills which are thought to cure everything, but which, in general, have no effect. When, however, it is proposed to make arbitration obligatory in certain classes of enterprises, we do not comprehend what is meant thereby. Obligatory arbitration is a violation of language itself; whoever mentions an arbitrator, includes in that word reciprocal consent. Where that does not occur, it is no longer arbitration, it is tyranny, it is the handing over the rights and liberty of one of the parties, the employers, to an absolute government, for the employers can be compelled to obey the sentence of the arbitrator and the workmen cannot be compelled.

In place of thinking that words or formulas have power to conciliate and to pacify, it would be far simpler, more benevolent, more farsighted, to be firm, to repress disorders, to guarantee liberty of work, to see that mayors and Deputies obey general laws and regulations, or, in other words, practice equality.

REGENERATION AS A FORCE IN REFORM MOVEMENTS.

THE REVEREND C. M. MORSE.

Methodist Review, New York, November-December.

TRUE reform in every department of society must begin with the abolition of unrighteousness (that which is not right) and the recognition of strict and impartial justice in all relations between man and man. The natural heart craves ease, possessions, and power, and seeks the easiest and speediest means of attaining them, and without regard to the rights of others. Covetousness operates along distinctly marked lines; it takes possession by force of arms, by strength of custom, and by power of legislation, of that which rightfully belongs to others. The outcome is the division of mankind into two classes, the robbers and the despoiled.

The agencies employed by covetousness lie open to the view of every thinker. All of the material bounty which God provides for the race exists in the land. Nature is the storehouse in which all wealth is deposited. If a few men, or a class of men, can obtain possession of the storehouse they have their fellows at their mercy, and may compel them to toil, as the sons of Israel worked for the Egyptians. Granting that the few, or the class, have the right to hold the land in private ownership, it follows that they have the right to collect such rents, or tribute for the right to live, as they may demand, or as the sufferings of humanity will induce them to yield. When, as in our day, seven-tenths of the population are landless, and cannot go to the storehouse of nature to earn subsistence, unless with the consent of the self-constituted owners of the storehouse, the competition of the unemployed will reduce wages to the starvation point.

Again, the money of the country is a creation of law. Its power for good or evil is in its legal-tender functions. All debts and taxes have to be paid in lawful money. Consequently business cannot be done without the agency of money. But money is limited in its volume; it gets into possession of the few, who levy a tribute for use (interest) which is always as heavy as business can bear. Hence, under the laws of demand and competition, the profits of business, in the end, find their way into the pockets of the land-owner and the money-owner.

In the third place, there are legal methods of gain which are unjust. A man possessing only muscle cannot compete against a man or corporation backed by millions. Every opportunity for money-making, whether by legitimate occupations of trade, by the possession of means, or by speculation, is taken up by the capitalist, and the end of labor is to enrich not itself but the employer, the company, the corporation. But this is of trifling importance compared with graver evils; capital influences legislation, courts, the professions, and the Press to work in its interests. Tariff laws, railway franchises, charters, and statutory enactments, all operate for the benefit of special classes, and create a wealth-aristocracy, with its base resting on the shoulders of the laboring class, which produces all the wealth.

Now, it so happens that the strongest impulse of human nature is love of right-doing, fair play, justice. It is more powerful than loyalty to institutions or love of religious systems. The ordinary man is intelligent; when he feels that he is imposed upon he seeks for the cause and source of the imposition, and when discovered revolts against them; and, knowing the rightness of his cause, he repudiates every institution, even the Church, which justifies his opponent. The Church is the exponent of morals, and when its influence is weakened or dissipated, the masses of the people will indulge their appetencies; and even the heroic-spirited prohibitionist will find his way effectually blocked.

Further, the three agencies of covetousness and injustice which I have named are the three leading questions of reform before the people. England must settle the question of land-

monopoly before she can touch another great issue. In the United States the money question is being forced to the front (the issue of money by Government directly to the people), and even now a great party is forming on that principle. In all civilized lands the attempt is being made to prevent legislation for the benefit of favored classes, and to undo the wrong already accomplished in this direction.

Men look to the Church to lead in the great reforms that are attracting universal attention and they have a right to do so; and I assert that with these unjust economic principles in operation, and sustained as they are by the Church, if every individual in the country should be converted, regenerated in one hour, this wholesale conversion of the people would not result in a single reform in the industrial world. All the difference would be that we should have millionaire Christians and Christian paupers. Baptizing present business methods in the name of the Holy Trinity would not remove their objectionable features or deaden the sensibilities of the plundered masses.

We would have stylish Churches and mission chapels, distinguished preachers for the uptown districts and Bible readers for the tenement streets. We would have a religion, but a religion without true brotherhood or justice—the Church of to-day enlarged in membership by the sum total of the population.

IMMIGRATION.

NOBLE CANBY.

Chautauquan, Meadville, Pa., November.

A LITTLE over a half century ago, there were not more than seventeen million people in the whole country. The wealth of forest, soil, and mine had not been touched. Nothing was so needed as people, strong men and brave woman. In welcoming immigration in those days, we were entertaining an angel, unaware or aware. We have been rewarded by gigantic industrial progress in which the born citizen and the immigrant have alike participated.

Of late years a vast change has taken place in the character of those who seek admission to our shore. In place of the more daring and adventurous, the trip has now been made so easy, that the weakest, most unfortunate and most vacillating are the readiest to come. English, Irish, Welsh, Germans, and Scandinavians, those nationalities which have furnished us types of noble patriots, and done so much towards building up the nation, are falling off, relatively, as immigrants, while the nationalities of southeastern Europe which have not held their own in the race struggle, which have played a declining part in the historic drama, have recruited the incoming ranks with vast reinforcements. Of the entire immigration of the last decade, over fifty per cent. has been derived from those parts of Europe where wages are lowest, and the condition of the people most degraded. As a consequence, over half the number of our convicts and criminals, and three-fifths of the inmates of all juvenile reformatories, jails, and poorhouses are either foreigners or their children. This is so far in excess of the ratio of the foreign-born to the native population as to suggest the serious inquiry whether we are not charitably but imprudently draining off the criminals and defectives of Europe.

Apparently the careful execution of existing laws would go far toward the exclusion of the undesirable classes. But the law may be entirely evaded by coming through Canada or Mexico, as there is no restriction placed on immigration from those countries.

Again, to sentence a family to turn back requires a moral courage of more than ordinary fibre, and this has led to the introduction of a Bill in Congress requiring immigrants to produce consular certificates of fitness to become United States citizens before embarking. Another proposition is to require

an educational or character test. With regard to this latter, the venerable statistician, Francis A. Walker,* says it can only be successfully applied to intending immigrants at the gates of heaven. The same economist would place a barrier before all immigrants, in shape of a hundred dollar deposit with the Government, instead of the present fifty cents capitation tax, the deposit to be refunded to the immigrant at the end of three years, or within that time if he leave the country.

As yet, however, among economists there is the widest divergence of opinion as to our proper attitude towards immigrants. Upon this subject as upon many others it will probably be the policy of legislators to act when the people concert. The command of the people is law to the Government. After sentiment is concerted, legislation is but the work of hours.

Under present conditions the prospect is not promising. The slim exotic has taken firm root, and is finding congenial conditions in American soil. Every epidemic of cholera has been an immigrant importation. Beggary as a profession is another import. Descriptions of the habits and haunts of ragpickers, cigarmakers, and kindred industrial elements of our cities rival portrayals of European slums. The "labor problem," which should have no rightful place among us for a hundred years to come, is already upon us in puzzling shape. We cannot continue to assert the respectability of labor and the governing right of the common people, if we are continually importing elements fatal to them. It is almost a question whether we dare further endanger our institutions by lofty indifference regarding the members of our national household.

THE INITIAL ANARCHIST.

G. H. SANDISON.

Social Economist, New York, November.

LAW and anarchy. These are the two opposing principles whose conflict society is watching with intense interest at the present time, and especially in our own Republic. Thirty years ago a man worth a hundred thousand dollars attracted attention. There are now in the metropolis several hundreds of millionaires. In the whole country there are according to statisticians a hundred men who control an aggregate of \$3,000,000,000, and twenty-five thousand hold half the total wealth of the Union.

This vast concentration of wealth has, during the last twenty years, been hedged in and sustained by an intricate mass of legislation. Croesuses have multiplied and great fortunes increased with a rapidity unequaled in any other country. Great fortunes, and their inevitable attendant great poverty, have produced a separation of class interests, and social confusion of which anarchy is the apparent natural corollary.

An anarchist is an unnatural being, a promoter of lawlessness, disorder, and confusion. He is at war with the established agencies that regulate social and economic affairs. He pronounces all law an outrage simply because some laws are so. Law is the rule of action established by common consent for the promotion of general well-being, and the introduction of any law for the benefit of individuals or minorities is a violation of the fundamental principle of law, being wanting in the requisite element of common consent, and consequently a counterfeit.

Proceeding with this analysis we discover that the promotion of lawlessness embraces a wide field of action. The over-riding of statutory enactments passed for the public good, the subversion of the duties and functions of judicial and legislative bodies by bribery, corruption, or intimidation, the passage of laws inimical to the common interest—these are anarchical to the extent that they violate the true principles of law; and

See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. V., No. 19, p. 509, and No. 20 p. 537.

this leads us to the contemplation of the Initial Anarchist who is the forerunner of the vulgar anarchist. The Initial Anarchist may be a despot who dominates the legislative and judicial machinery of a nation, making it the agent of his personal will, instead of the servant of the people, and thus laying a substructure upon which it is impossible to build save to confusion. Governments so conducted must finally collapse. Honest laws and an untrammelled judiciary are the guarantees of national contentment. Vicious legislation and a venal bench open the gateways and admit a flood of other evils that finally undermine the structure.

But there are many other ways in which the disturber or promoter of disorder may operate. He may unsettle values, precipitating the failure of merchants, the wreck of financial institutions, and the ruin of thousands. He may create commercial and domestic confusion by forcing up the price of everyday commodities, make travel too costly for any but the rich, send nearly all the gold out of the country, producing panic on the stock exchanges, and widespread bankruptcy. He may organize the familiar corner in stocks, or the crafty combination in flour or coal. All these he may do either singly or by combination with others; and this he does, not from need of money, but from an insatiable impulse to exercise the powers which wealth confers. The Initial Anarchist, secure in the protection of the law for his schemes, becomes a menace to national prosperity and good feeling. He is a luxury which, when multiplied to a certain point, no nation can afford to indulge in. In the aggregate he is more costly than war. In many instances the process adopted by the plutocrat to accumulate his wealth is so bold and conscienceless that it may be regarded as a mere modern variation of that followed by the mediæval, border-raiding, feudal baron.

There is another sort of anarchist, equally ardent in his devotion to the demolition of existing conditions, though happily less insidious and less dangerous than the first. Yet he is after all only a blundering imitator, lacking the intelligence, the finesse, the adroit manipulative skill of the other. He plays with incendiary proclamations and wild speeches, and with bombs that make a noise, whereas the real past-master in the profession burrows deeply and silently. It has been said frequently of late, and said truly, that there is no room in this country for anarchists. But the Initial Anarchist, by attacking the solid foundations of society and government, supplies the conditions favorable to the existence of the other with his advocacy of brute force as a remedy for social evils. James Gordon Bennett, the elder, was the first to assert that the "cohesive power of public plunder" kept political parties together, and when the worker shall be fully educated to the appreciation of his opportunities, he will learn that the cohesive power of common interest is sufficient to weld his class, now disunited on politics, into one compact, organized body, strong enough numerically to carry out at the polls any changes its interests may demand, even to the extent of revolutionizing national, State, and local legislatures. In this way only can the Initial Anarchist be reached and legally deprived of his power to work evil.

In the social regeneration, education will cease to be a mere training in the art of money-making. Success in life will be shown to be something nobler, better, higher than the selfish accumulation of riches at the expense of all the qualities which make the individual a benefit to his fellow-men. This higher education has already begun. The index-finger of time points to a not-distant day when Plutocracy, as exemplified in the Initial Anarchist, will have become a by-word and a stigma of reproach.

[The Editor of the *Social Economist*, while publishing Mr. Sandison's article, expresses entire disagreement with his views, and lays down the axiom that every step towards the point where millionaires became possible, has been a step in which poverty has diminished and order increased.]

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

BACON *vs.* SHAKESPEARE.

A BRIEF FOR THE DEFENDANT.*

EDWIN REED.

Arena, Boston, November.

I.

THE title of William Shakespeare, the actor, to the authorship of the plays and poems popularly attributed to him, rests on two foundations, viz.:

I. Contemporaneous testimony.

II. The unique character of the works.

I. The testimony of his contemporaries, though not direct or positive, is without a flaw. For more than twenty-five years, during which time these great productions were coming out, William Shakespeare stood before the world their undisputed author. We hear not the slightest whisper of another name connected with them. This unanimity of sentiment was as absolute before 1598, while the published plays were anonymous, as it was after that date, when the title-pages almost invariably bore what purported to be the author's name. Even Shakespeare's death in 1616 had no effect on his literary tenure. Old plays newly enlarged, new plays never before heard of, some of them ranking among his best, continued to come from the press, still ascribed to him. Two of his fellow-actors collected and published all his works, as a labor of love, in one large volume in 1623, making no suggestion, and eliciting none from the public, of any incongruity in the alleged authorship. From first to last no rival claimant dared to lift his head. Greene alone intimated a doubt concerning the dramatist. Francis Meres, in 1598, ranked Shakespeare with the greatest authors of antiquity, declaring that were the Muses to speak English they would speak with his tongue.

Here are two sets of facts requiring mutual adjustment:

1. A series of dramatic works covering a quarter of a century in one of the most intellectual ages of the world; popular, even more than now, with all classes of theatre-going people; giving its reputed author wealth and fame; striking every chord of the human heart as never before; published at first without a name, then with one, the two syllables of which were often separated with a hyphen; entered at Stationers' Hall always by, and in behalf of, others; and continuing to appear with fresh and perfectly characteristic additions for thirteen years after the author's retirement from London, and for seven years after his death.

2. The uniform, unquestioned ascription of the authorship by his contemporaries to William Shakespeare, the actor and theatrical manager.

Between these two statements there is but one possible connecting link. The genius of William Shakespeare, the man, must have been so commanding, his figure in the circle of his friends and associates so conspicuous, his personality, as stamped upon his works, so unmistakable, that neither his own indifference to literary reputation, nor the curiosity, envy, and malice of others, could throw the slightest doubt on his title while living, or put it in question for two hundred and thirty-two years after his death. That is to say, circumstances strongly invited suspicion; none existed; consequently there was no cause for any. The very weakness of the environment becomes an element of strength. The greater the pressure on the capstone of an arch the firmer the arch itself.

Fortunately we are not altogether limited to negative testimony. Three of Shakespeare's personal friends can be called as witnesses:

John Heminge and Henry Condell have each three claims on our confidence. They were fellow-actors with Shake-

*The Plaintiff's brief is already in: See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. V., Nos. 12, 15, 16, 20, 25.

speare; they were beneficiaries under his will; and they edited the first collective edition of his works. In the dedication of the folio of 1623 to the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, they say:

Since your L. L., have been pleased to think these trifles something heretofore, and have prosecuted both them and their author, living, with so much favor, we hope that . . . you will use the like indulgence toward them you have done unto their parent. . . . We have but collected them, and done an office to the dead, to procure his orphans guardians . . . only to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive, as was our Shakespeare, by humble offer of his plays to your most noble patronage. . . .

In defense of the sincerity of these utterances, we have only to add that Shakespeare, at his death seven years before, had left these old friends, as a token of his affection, \$150 (present value) "to buy them rings."

We next call Ben. Jonson. To be sure, he made contradictory statements regarding the ease with which the plays were written, a discrepance not very extraordinary, considering the number and variety of these works and the different circumstances under which they were produced. It is in tradition that one of them was forthcoming on demand in two weeks. Jonson's testimony, delivered in 1637, just before his death, is as follows:

I remember the players have often mentioned it as an honor to Shakespeare that in his writing, whatsoever he penned, he never blotted out a line. My answer hath been, Would he had blotted a thousand, which they thought a malevolent speech. . . . I loved the man, and do honor his memory (on this side idolatry) as much as any. He was, indeed, honest, and of an open and free nature; had an excellent fantasy; brave notions and gentle expressions, wherein he flowed with that facility that sometimes it was necessary he should be stopped. . . . His wit was in his own power; would the rule of it had been so too! . . . But he redeemed his vices with his virtues. There was ever more in him to be praised than to be pardoned.

Here is the statement of one standing on the brink of the grave, left in manuscript when he died, and published, as he distinctly avows it was written, for the benefit of posterity. The friends of his youth, his compeers, his rivals, Bacon and Shakespeare among them, had long passed away. Whatever may have been his temptations in the past, he had now no conceivable motive to perpetuate a fraud.

Lastly, we summon the whole population of Stratford, *en masse*. Under the bust in the old church at Stratford, placed there within seven years after Shakespeare's death, we read the following inscription:

*Indicio Pylium, Genio Socratem, Arte Maronem.**

This is the voice of his native town, uttered in tones that have reverberated through three centuries.

WORD-PAINTING.

AGNES D. B. ATKINSON.

The Portfolio, London, October.

NO word has yet been coined to express in concrete form the literary faculty which, for want of better designation, I call word-painting. It is a distinctly artistic faculty, this gift of calling up before the mental vision, by means of words, the image of a scene, whether of landscape or of dramatic actions, with its pictorial and emotional significance; and as an art it has followed the general law, developing slowly from the simple into the complex, reflecting, in different countries, the national characteristics, fluctuating variously, as the pendulum of taste swings to and fro, influencing and being influenced by the arts, plastic, pictorial, dramatic.

Writers of mark have found interesting matter for consideration and controversy in the open question whether Art or Literature was first in the delineation of external nature. Yet

* In wisdom, a Nestor; in genius, a Socrates; in art, a Virgil.

even if the doubt were worth the trouble of solution, surely complete evidence is wanting, for Time has robbed us often of the pictorial expression where we have the word, as in Greek art or Hebrew; and sometimes we have pictorial evidence more abundant than literary, as in the artistic memorials of extinct or barbaric races. Moreover, the modern mind, with its immense inheritance of observation and its intricate mode of thought and introspective habits, is an unreliable critic in a question requiring so subtle an investigation, having an irresistible tendency to read its own experience in all current records. This is notably to be observed in the matter of translation, for though a modern translator of, say classic poetry, may not emphasize the common saying by treachery—*traduttori, traditori*—yet he almost invariably will introduce some touch of color, or twist of analogy, unwarranted by his author.

These two words, color and analogy, bring us at once into the heart of the classic mode in the art of word-painting. One might venture to assert that all the finest descriptions of atmospheric effect or of landscape beauty are used, not primarily for their own sake, but as analogies—"magnificent digressions" Macaulay calls them—to express in high poetic fashion one mainly important theme, which is action. It has been recently pointed out in an anonymous paper—to which it might be safe to surmise the signature of Mr. Addington Symonds—that in all literature which started by being addressed to the ear, as the epics of Homer, the Scandinavian saga, the Border ballad, "the first quest and the last was 'business.' There was a story to tell. The poet gave the dramatic action and only named the place; if he did dash off a sketch of landscape it was in fewest words. Yet the artistic effect was of the finest. Every word of description seems not to delay, but to advance the story." And this mode, the writer points out, continued after the poem was intended for the eye, to be read not heard, so that though the descriptions were more elaborate yet they always seemed to move. In fact, word-painting was primarily a linear art in the classic mode, and the dramatic literature of like aim, an art of emphatic and energetic silhouette, to which chiaroscuro was added for effect; and such surrounding given as explained the action, local scenery, attributes of personal adornment and use, and so forth. The absence of color coincides with this linear treatment.

Nothing more perfect in word-painting was ever done than the analogy of the dying Gorgythi, who, sinking, droops his head upon his breast, like full-blown poppies overcharged with rain, drooping to earth.

Dante has been charged by Macaulay with "indifference to Nature," but he has failed to perceive the hints of a quite peculiar love of natural effects that here and there stir our hearts along the upward road from Hell to Paradise. I may instance a passage in the twenty-eighth canto of the "Purgatorio," in which the special touch which marks the extraordinary tenderness of the poet's detail, has been translated literally by Longfellow:

A softly breathing air that no mutation
Had in itself, upon the forehead smote me;
No heavier blow than of a gentle wind,
Whereat the branches, lightly tremulous,
Did all of them bow downward toward that side,
Where its first shadow cast the Holy Mountain.
Yet not from their upright direction swayed,
So that the little birds upon their tops
Should leave the practice of each art of theirs,
But, with full ravishment, the hour of prime,
Singing, received they in the midst of leaves,
That even bore a burden to their rhyme.

What word-painting is this! A picture of the finest and most delicate drawing of the subtlest atmosphere and æsthetic suggestion! A Tuscan masterpiece!

The delight in external nature for its own sake, revealed with inimitable touches in Shakespeare's dramas, was never lost

sight of thenceforward, but the heavier hand of his successors suited best a rougher scene-painting, and a foreground filled by the tragic action. Sumptuous accessories are piled on. The picture is all foreground, there is no perspective. Among the rural imagery of "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" Milton does paint in words.

The current century has seen full-blown what may be called the picturesque narrative style, in which Sir Walter Scott was *facile princeps*, and unsurpassable even by Dumas père, or Victor Hugo, or George Sand, and, one might add, Macaulay. The realists are drawn out when they labor to place before you every object, incident, and accident that in any given spot of God's earth serves as setting to their *dramatis personæ* of the moment. Yet one could not, for instance, take a short excerpt from that marvelous description of the snow-bedecked cathedral portals that shelter his forlorn heroine with which Zola opens "Le Rêve." The exquisite studies in neutral tint which abound in the Breton stories of M. Loti also bear abridgment badly. Or, again, the reflex of impressionist art that characterizes much writing by authors of the United States has the stamp of brevity and of swift, exquisite suggestion.

The modern writer is at great advantage. With an enriched vocabulary, and an enlarged experience, he has all the implements of his art ready to hand, and does indeed devote himself to ever-increasing subtleties of choice workmanship. Whether literary style, especially in the department with which this humble contribution to its study has dealt, may not like some over-cultivated exotic die of its own exuberance, remains to be dreaded.

THE SERVICE OF PSYCHOLOGY TO EDUCATION

JAMES SULLY.

Educational Review, New York, November.

IT has been objected, and that, too, by trained psychologists, that psychological principles cannot be directly applied to the concrete, ever-varying problems of education; it is, however, my object in this paper to make clear that while it is foolish to expect that a science so general and abstract as psychology can supply us offhand, after the manner of a logical machine, with the solution of any particular problem submitted to it, it is very far indeed from being a mere collection of useless commonplaces having no value as *directly regulative of educational practice*. Psychology undoubtedly supplies to the teacher principles of a very high regulative value, though the application of them to the concrete problems of education requires a good deal of intelligence and skill. The laws of the correlation of mind and body in their successive phases of development are of the very highest value, and indeed a matter of supreme necessity to every teacher who wishes to avoid disastrous consequences to mind and body alike. Under the newer biological conception of the child we are rapidly coming to see that the infant brings with it rudimentary traces of its animal descent; that it is as yet merely a bundle of inherited potentialities of very unequal antiquity and corresponding degree of stability, and that it is for its environment to determine which of these shall fail from disease, which shall be developed, and to what degree of strength and completeness. Does it not invest the problem of education with a new gravity to know that we are selecting what is best worth preserving from a multitude of mind rudiments, that we are singling out what is precious, because human, from its *entourage* of brute instinct?

Professor W. Preyer's now classical monograph gives us the results of his observations of the periods of appearance of new mental acquisitions, such as movements of the eyes, hands, use of words, etc. If now we come to those psychical exercises by which the normal growth of human minds takes place, we find that here, too, psychology can help us with definite laws. Let me, in this connection, remind the reader of the new light

which experiment is throwing on the simple and fundamental type of mental activity, attention to the presentations of sense. Surely if there is one process which a teacher needs understand, it is the response of the mind to an external signal. How rich in pedagogical suggestions is the fact brought to light in these researches, that when the mind is beforehand poised or focused for a particular impression, the process of clear apprehension is reduced to minimal limits of time. May not all teaching be said to accomplish its purpose by exciting the favorable attitude of expectancy, that alertness of mental pose which expedites the hearing of the exact word, the seizing the precise point of the question, and so forth? How important for pedagogic purposes it is to know that three repetitions to-day reduce by one the number of repetitions required for learning to-morrow. These are only a few of the many points at which psychology, as now studied, comes into close organic contact with the problems of the educator.

But to render the truths of psychology of practical value in education, it must be systematically and intelligently applied. A principle may be clear and definite enough in itself, yet before we can get any practical help from it we may have to take a good deal of trouble in thinking out its particular applications. The real business of the teacher of pedagogy, is to take principles from the psychologist, and to clothe them in concrete and practical illustrations.

Again it has been objected that psychology is at best a reasoned account of the common or typical mind. But there are not two sorts of mind, the general mind and the individual mind. A child is a particular embodiment and illustration of the common characters and common laws of the human mind, and the educator has always to think of the child primarily and mainly under this aspect. Universal principles, valid for all cases alike, without respect of person, are precisely what we need.

But, while a theory of education should be based on laws of mind, the practical duty of the teacher is to adapt its application to the individual characteristics. Every individual child ought to be made the subject of a profound, searching study, as thoroughly penetrating as that given by the savant to some new and priceless specimen on which he intends to write a monogram. Now teachers of keen instinctive perceptions and ready sympathies, may achieve something in this direction, but it is neither sufficient nor sufficiently exact. The advantage of a scientific or analytic study of a child's mind is that it compels us to be exact, to count up the sum of forces which confront us, and to measure one against another.

I fully agree with those who say that psychology by itself will never make a person an intelligent teacher. Yet I do most certainly contend that, next to practical capabilities, including such familiar, yet all too rare qualities as common sense, tact, and sympathy with child-life, the study of psychological principles in their deductive application to the concrete problems of the schoolroom is the one thing needful.

STERNE AT HOME.

Cornhill Magazine, London, November.

CONSIDERING how interesting and piquant a personage Sterne was, it is surprising that so little is known of his curious and chequered life. An account of him, indeed, in two volumes, appeared nearly forty years ago, in which is found all the information that was then available. Since then many curious things have come to light, with many letters. Letters of Sterne are scarce, and fetch from ten to twenty pounds apiece in the market.

As is known, Sterne was a Prebendary of York, and held a small vicarage at Coxwold, some miles from that city. His house was a rustic-looking edifice, which he had dubbed "Shandy Hall," high-roofed, and with gable ends. It now belongs to Sir George Wombwell, who has put it in repair and

has placed an inscription on it recording the tenancy of the former owner. Unluckily it has been thought good to divide it into laborers' cottages, but the regular outline of the place is preserved, and on the entrance gate is to be read:

"Here dwelt Laurence Sterne, for many years, incumbent of Coxwold. Here he wrote 'Tristram Shandy' and the 'Sentimental Journey.' Died in London in 1768, aged 55 years."

Here, too, he danced and "fiddled," as he tells us, coming to York for his term of residence. He lived in rooms in Stonegate. Long after—some thirty years after the humorist's death—a young and struggling actor—the first Charles Mathews—found himself in York, a member of Tate Williams's company. With his wife, he was lodging in Stonegate, which was known to be the house which Sterne occupied when he came to stay in York. The local tradition was that he had written his "Tristram Shandy" here, but this, of course, was hardly likely. It was difficult, however, to find a tenant for these quarters, as they had the reputation of being haunted; but the actor and wife, being very poor, could not afford to despise the accommodation, which was excellent and also cheap. On the first night of their occupation, as the Minster clock tolled midnight, they were startled by three vivid knocks on the panel, and this visitation continued every night, until they at last became quite accustomed to it. No examination, however minute, could discover the cause; it at last ceased, and, curiously enough, simultaneously with the death of an old strolling actor named Billy Leng, who lodged in the house. It turned out that this man, being bedridden, every night when he heard the Minster clock, used to strike three blows with his crutch on the floor to summon his wife to attend on him.

Sterne's patron and relative was Dr. Jaques Sterne, the Archdeacon of York, a pushing, scheming clergyman, who obtained preferment for his nephew as well as for himself. With this influential person the latter soon quarreled, because, as the nephew said, "he would not write paragraphs in the papers—dirty work," he called it. "He became," he adds, "my bitterest enemy."

The earliest editor of this journal, Mr. Thackeray, was inclined to take the severest view of the humorist's conduct to his mother. In an unpublished letter which lately came into the possession of the British Museum, Sterne has vindicated himself, and, it would seem, successfully. It was addressed to his uncle, who was only too glad to take up the mother's cause with the view of annoying or harassing the nephew. In this curious document the poor curate states his case with a force and particularity which carry conviction, and gives the whole history of his relations with his troublesome parent. It is dated April 5, 1771, nearly ten years before he became famous. It is strange to read of a son thus severely indicting his mother, but it must be considered that the unlucky curate was harassed to death almost by this ceaseless persecution, and that the defense was addressed to the most influential member of his family.

Nor was this the only instance in which Sterne's memory has been defaced. It is notorious that if there was in the world anyone to whom he was attached it was to his daughter Lydia. In all the whirl of his selfish pleasures he thought of her and her comforts, yet it seemed to have been the fashion to circulate stories as to the general heartlessness and "unfeeling" behavior of "the man Sterne."

Calais, an interesting old town, always seems to be redolent of Sterne. Some twenty years ago its yellow walls were standing, the drawbridges down, and best of all, the old Dessin's Hotel, with its "Sterne's Room," was still shown. It was a pleasant, inviting place, having something of the air of a country house, with its yellow archway and large courtyard, round which ran the buildings. There were vines and general greenery, and over the archway little roofed dormer windows. Of a summer's Sunday, when there was a fête going on in the town, it was a pleasant thing to make an excursion over there

and join in the genuine French festivity. The old inn, then the town museum, was thrown open, and you could wander through its chambers and pause in Sterne's room, still labeled with his name. Behind it were fair gardens of great extent, at the bottom of which stood the theatre, which formerly belonged to the hotel. Now all has been pulled down and leveled to the ground, and a huge communal school erected on the ruins.

A SWISS AUTHOR.

LAURA MARHOLM.

Samtiden, Bergen, No. 8.

I.

I HAVE not yet found anything written about Gottfried Keller, which does him justice. Keller wrote for his own amusement and he lived so quietly that gossip and criticism found it hard to get a hold on him. It is, therefore, difficult to write about him. His books are his experiences, and some of them are quite personal, but Keller has known how to choose such persons for his intimates as would not afterwards tell tales. His instinct led him to shun what Nietzsche calls "literature-women," and, as a sensible Swiss, who does not trust himself implicitly to God and everybody, he did not give himself fully to anybody.

Keller's poetry is life and play. As he tells us in "Der grüne Heinrich," he liked to experiment, and this liking stuck to him through life, and led him to deal recklessly with his literary personalities. Keller often takes his otherwise respectable characters and clearly defined descriptions and gives them a turn in a fantastic dance and leaves them to us as literary riddles and psychological enigmas. He has done that in "Die arme Baronin." The reason for that may be sought in his Romanticism. The otherwise sober author has in the first edition of his "Der grüne Heinrich" drawn a bathing-scene in the same style as the older authors of his generation, Spielhagen in "Reih und Glied," and Johannes Scherr in "Deutscher Michel," but his scene is completely beyond the possible sphere of a Swiss milk-maid. Another reason may be sought in the author's liking to write for himself alone and not for the public. In his youth he had been much afraid of Providence, and had been a staunch knight fighting for God's existence, but in his maturer years it amused him to "repair the mistakes of Providence" and to correct the "wrongs of existence." As regards the public, who read this, he did not care. He thought it should be grateful to him for being its educator. He only thought of his Swiss readers; and was indifferent as regards the rest of the world. He was and wanted to be a Swiss. He did not believe that the world outside Switzerland contained a larger field and more humanity than his home. He was not touched by Brandes-ism, believing that the ideal was to be sought abroad, nor was he influenced by "Young France," under the leadership of the Anglo-maniac Paul Bourget.

These traits represent the not-modern in Keller. All other poets, native or foreign, long for the Outside, the Not-native. Another not-modern trait is this, that he does not hunt for problems, and that therefore he finds them by the bushel. His pages abound with problems; they lie scattered throughout his novels in reckless multitude and stick out in provoking indifference. Three problems of his alone might inaugurate a new era in literature, if they were properly set forth. Keller was never aware of the serious nature of his material, nor did he ever, like the moderns, endeavor to acquire a fixed "style." He spurned everything modern in the line of literature. He turned the soil like a plowman, and many "modern" birds might feed, and feed well, in the furrows he made.

Still, there is one point in which this good and phlegmatic Keller is more modern than the most modern, that is in his knowledge of woman. Excepting Goethe, Keller is the first

and last and only one of all German authors, who thoroughly understood woman. Not that he knows all of her nature, but he has not lied about her.

Keller is not to be approached intellectually nor in pure immediateness. He is too exclusive to let God and everybody enter too easily. One must be of his "set," an initiate to his method of living, in order to comprehend him, and but few of the moderns live as he did. Modern civilization is a barrier between them. Keller is a man of the open air, a "fresh-air poet." He is, therefore, not popular in the towns. His writings have the odor of the forest and the meadow, and they must be read while one is at ease and free from the burdens of civilization. An understanding of him is a matter of growth and quiet. But Keller is no author for the summer tourist. One must be used to live out-doors in order to become fully acquainted with him and enter into his life and his ideas. He delineates the life of out-door people, and does it for out-door people. For instance, he never describes a "lady" if he can help it. If he must, he criticises her mercilessly, as, for instance, Lucie in "Pankraz der Schmoller." When he writes about a lady in sympathy, he places her away back in time and "out of doors" as, for instance, in "Der Landvogt von Greifenser."

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

NEW METHODS OF DEVELOPING PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES.

JACQUES DUCOM.

La Nature, Paris, October 22.

THERE has been much talk for a little while past about employing paramidophenol for developing photographic negatives. The employment of this new product is due to Messrs. Lumière fils, and its use may be considered as marking a great progress in photography. It was only after a long series of experiments on the aromatic class of substances that skillful practitioners came to choose paramidophenol, which appeared to act more energetically than all the others. It reveals the latent image of gelatine-bromide plates in the most perfect manner.

This developer had already been proposed by Dr. Anderson, who used a chlorohydrate of it, while Messrs. Lumière employed it uncombined with anything else. With it I have obtained very fine pictures and that in an absolutely simple fashion. In view of its great energy, I should advise its use especially in instantaneous pictures. The image develops very quickly, and it is necessary for this reason to cover the plate with the developer all at once, otherwise the picture will be spotted. It is well, too, not to be troubled by the uniform gray tint which the negative takes at the beginning of the development, for the image increases in intensity gradually, and there is ample time to stop the development at any instant.

Mr. Maurice has been good enough to give me the formula he uses to obtain the beautiful pictures which are so well known, and as I have obtained equally excellent results by operating in the same manner, I will describe how to prepare the developing bath according to the method of that clever operator.

With this formula, the intensity of the development depends almost entirely on the quantity of alkaline substance (caustic lithia), which is put in the developing bath; thus, for example, by using $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grammes of lithia to a quart, you will get a very good bath for portraits and one which will give very transparent and soft pictures. That quantity of lithia will serve equally well for instantaneous photographs not taken with the greatest rapidity. For instantaneous pictures, taken with the utmost rapidity, or if you desire a more intense devel-

opment, you must use as much as $5\frac{1}{2}$ or even 8 to 10 grammes of lithia to a quart.

This is the way to prepare the bath:

In a quart bottle, perfectly clean, put 700 cubic centimetres of distilled water. In that dissolve 120 grammes of sulphite of soda, 5 grammes of caustic lithia, and 5 grammes of yellow prussiate of potash. In order to make the whole dissolve more rapidly, the water should have been warmed in advance. When all is dissolved, fill the bottle full of water, and put in it 7 grammes of paramidophenol. This substance is slow in dissolving and you must shake the bottle from time to time in order to dissolve it completely. An essential point is to cork the bottle as soon as you have added the paramidophenol, for without that the bath oxydizes and immediately turns black. It is necessary, then, in order to keep this developer, to have a series of small bottles or phials, which will be always full, and which should not be opened until the moment of using the contents.

One bath will serve to develop several negatives, four or five, and even more; but as the substances employed in its composition do not cost much, it is better to change the bath oftener. It must be remarked, however, that paramidophenol takes up less bromine than other developers, when it is employed several times; and that, for this reason, it has less tendency to harden the negatives.

In the same series of products to which paramidophenol belongs may be placed another which is very efficacious in the development of negatives. This is amidin or chlorohydrate of diamidophenol, the use of which Messrs. Lumière were the first to announce, in 1891.

The product which is sold at the present time under the name amidin is a crystalline silver-gray powder, reminding one of magnesium in fine dust. It is easily soluble in water. A colorless solution can easily be made by putting a quantity in nine times as much water. After a while it turns red and is then unfit for use.

The advantage of this developer is that it produces strong and brilliant pictures without the addition of a large quantity of an alkaline substance.

A good formula for instantaneous negatives is this: 1,000 cubic centimetres of water, 100 grammes of sulphite of soda, 10 grammes of amidin.

This is the normal bath for instantaneous pictures, taken with the utmost quickness. For negatives taken not quite so quickly you may diminish the quantity of sulphite and of amidin by one-half.

It is well not to prepare too much of these solutions in advance, for they do not keep very long. It is also well to use always some alkaline sulphite, for it is only by virtue of the small quantity of caustic soda contained in all the sulphites of commerce that the formulas I have given produce good results.

MANUAL CONCEPTS: A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF HAND-USAGE ON CULTURE-GROWTH.

FRANK HAMILTON CUSHING.

American Anthropologist, Washington, October.

IF we assume that there have been three great steps in the intellectual development of man, the biotic, the manual, and the mental, then, during his biotic development, man, a genus of animal species merely, had progressed so far as to have free hands. Though these may have developed in climbing, he could now fend and defend freely with them.

It was then that man began to develop extra-naturally, no longer like the mere animal by coercion of the direct forces of natural environment, but rather by making an environment of his own, and this, first, by means of his hands—that is to say, this experience in warding off the blows of nature with his hands, gave rise to devising, in which is to be sought the

beginning of formal mentation—that is, of conscious ratiocination, as compared to instinctive consciousness and volition. Therefore, I have named this period of man's development, both physically and mentally, the manual.

No one has better defined the next stage of man's development than our true-seeing teacher, Major Powell, when he states that the mental step or stage depends on the ascertainment of truth; but man attained both to the perception and formal ascertainment of truth, first through the use, and then through the using of his hands. The survivals of this are as striking as they are abundant.

For example, there are no records of any wholly left-handed or even ambidextrous tribe or nation, nor is there any trace of them in art.

Man, the savage, fends for life principally with weapons of war and the chase, of offense and defense. His heart, the most vulnerable part, is on the left side, which he would therefore, even emotionally, turn away from danger. More than this, his condition of life implies always the shield and the club. He has naturally always carried the shield over his heart with his left hand and arm; the club, lance, or sword in the right hand. He has thus acted constantly with his right hand, carried as constantly with the left. It is only natural then, that in ritualistic talk the Zuni should have called the personified right hand the "Taker," the left hand, the "Holder," going so far as to deify the left and right members of the sun-father, as the Elder and Younger God—Twins of War and Chance—one the deliberate, the counsellor, and maintainer, the other the impetuous, the proposer, and doer.

In this already we have an example of the agency of hand usage in framing mind, or forming both mythic concepts and religious beliefs, along the line of which one might follow far the upward growth of culture in a special people.

Our decimal system of enumeration is more cumbersome than the duodecimal system, but we adopted the decimal system because we have pentadactylic hands. Whether we would or not, these hands have imposed on us both the names and the figures for our numbers and numberings.

By combining a sense of manual aptitude with the etymology of quantitative terms in, at least, the Zuni language, I will feel my way back, step by step, to the far ancient hand-conception and birth of many such terms. I think it can thus be shown that while the creator of such terms has been the human will, the father of them has been the right hand, the mother of them the left hand; the numerals have been finger-made and sums hand-made; further, that single terms or monophrastic words of many sorts have been single-hand made, and sentence-words or holophrastic terms, have as often been double-hand or gesture-made.

The hand of man has been so intimately associated with the mind of man that it has moulded intangible thoughts, no less than the tangible products of his brain. So intimate indeed was this association, during the very early manual period of man's mental growth, that it may be affirmed to be, like so many other hereditary traits, still dormantly existent in the hands of us all to a greater or less degree.

For the hands have alike engendered and attended at the birth of not only all primitive arts, but also many primitive institutions, and it is not too much to say that the arts and institutions of all early ages are, therefore, memorized by them. In other words, their acts and methods in the production and working out of all these arts and institutions survive as impulses within them.

It is chiefly through these survivals within the hands that the embryology of the arts themselves may be traced and studied.

The method of retracing these lost steps in the growth of the arts surviving in the hands of man is comprised in simply turning these back to their former activities, by reëxperiencing through them, in experiment with the materials and condi-

tions they dealt with in prehistoric times; times when they were so united with intellect as to be fairly a part of it.

That these survivals are so potent still as to make the hands alone fairly infallible guides almost without the aid of mind (save, as it were, to give hypnotic suggestions to them), toward the reconstruction of any work or activity, however complicated, that was long persisted in during periods in the development of our race; and that such experimentally reawakened hand-faculties work so perfectly and independently in the main that they form almost a sixth sense, a manual-mental method of true divination concerning the lost arts, I shall hope to show in another paper on the Interaction of Hand and Mind in the Growth of Culture.

SOLAR SPOTS.

ARTHUR SCHUSTER.

Revue Scientifique, Paris, October 15.

THE daily variation of the magnetic needle is due in great part to causes exterior to the Earth, and there is every probability that the daily variations of the barometer are naught but an electro-magnetic effect due to a real movement of that kind in our atmosphere. A favorite idea of Balfour Stewart will probably prove true: The difference in daily variations at the periods of maximum and minimum of the solar spots will be ultimately explained by the fact that the atmosphere is a better conductor at the time when the solar spots are at a maximum.

The attentive observation of celestial phenomena can provide us with a key to many of the mysteries which astonish us to-day. How long a time, for instance, would have been required to establish the universality of the law of gravitation, if the observation of the planetary movements had not aided philosophers? Does not the most superficial observation of cosmic effects manifest how many of them are still unknown?

The enunciation of a problem may aid in solving it. Therefore, I take leave to put some questions which, it seems to me, are not impossible of solution by the human intellect:

1. Is every large mass possessing a rotary movement a magnet? If yea, the Sun should be a powerful magnet, and the tails of comets, which the observation of eclipses shows to extend in all directions around our Sun, are in all probability electric discharges. The action of a magnet on electric discharges being known, the attentive observation of the currents of the solar crown ought to furnish an answer to the question which I put.

2. Does there exist in interplanetary space a quantity of matter sufficient to render it a conductor of electricity? I believe that everything indicates that this question should be answered in the affirmative. The conductivity, however, must be feeble, for otherwise the Earth would be gradually brought to effect its movement of rotation on itself around its magnetic pole. If we admit that the electric resistance of the interplanetary space is sufficient to have produced any appreciable change in the axis of the earth's rotation within historic times, is it not possible that the currents induced, developed in interplanetary space by the revolution of the Earth, may, by their electro-magnetic action, cause a variation in terrestrial magnetism from century to century? It seems to me that here is a question susceptible of a positive answer, and, so far as I can judge, that answer must be in the affirmative.

3. What is a solar spot? It is generally admitted, I think, that a solar spot is something analogous to our cyclones. The general appearance of one of these spots does not show a marked rotary movement, although what we see is in reality determined by the distribution of the temperature and not by the lines of the current. Yet if a certain number of cyclones were united in a group like the solar spots, some of these cyclones would vary their positions in relation to others in a definite manner, and it appears to me that attentive study of

the relative positions of a group of spots ought to furnish a decisive argument for or against the theory of their cyclonic nature.

4. If the spots are not due to a cyclonic movement, is it not possible that the electric discharges radiating from the Sun and artificially accelerating evaporation at the surface of this powerful star, cool the parts from which the discharges emanate and thus produce a solar spot? The effects of electric discharges on the aspect of the Sun have been well discussed by Mr. Huggins.

5. May not the periodicity of the solar spots and the connection which exists between two phenomena so unlike as the solar spots and magnetic action on the Earth, be due to an increase, returning periodically, of the conductivity of the space which surrounds the Sun, this increase being produced by meteoric matter circulating around the Sun?

6. What are the causes of the abnormal law of the rotation of the solar photosphere? It has been long known that the groups of spots at the solar equator accomplish their revolution in less time than those situated at a higher latitude; but the spots may have their own special movement. Moreover, Duner has shown, by the change in the places of Fraunhofer's lines, that the beds which produce these lines follow the same abnormal law, the angular velocity, at the latitude of 75 degrees, being thirty per cent. inferior to that near the equator. Now, all the causes acting in the Sun may very well render the angular velocity of the Sun less at its equator than at any other latitude, but could not make the velocity greater at the equator. The only explanation possible, then, is the intervention of exterior action, either in the form of an afflux of meteoric matter, as Lord Kelvin has pointed out, or in some other form. If we admit, with Mr. Welsing, that the bright spots which are found below the photosphere change their position, whatever be their latitude, with a velocity which is the same as that of the spots in the equatorial region of the Sun, we shall have to search for a retarding cause acting on the spots in a higher latitude rather than for an accelerating cause acting on the spots in the region of the equator. The exceptional interest attached to the solar surface appears to me to deserve special attention on the part of physicists. Its explanation will probably furnish the explanation also of many other phenomena.

THE WINDING AND CLIMBING OF PLANTS.

Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, October.

THE phenomena of winding and clasping observed in climbing plants is due to the combined action of the so-called torsion and nutation. Torsion exhibits itself as a twisting of the plant on its longitudinal axis in consequence of an inequality of growth between pith and bark, and variation in structure of the several tissues. Under nutation two forms of movement are distinguished, the bilateral and the rotatory. In the first there is an unequal longitudinal growth preponderating now on one side, and now on the diametrically opposite side of an organ, thus determining a constant change of inclination from side to side. In the second, these oscillations occur on all sides, and the organ in its growth assumes a screw-shaped motion upwards. In ordinary parlance, the distinction between winding and clasping, although very important, is generally lost sight of. The bean winds, the ivy and the vine clasp. Nearly all winding plants follow a right to left spiral. Climbing is not a spiral movement around a prop, but a simple climbing up by means of a support. There is, however, another and more essential distinction between the two habits. Winding is a mere consequence of growth, while clasping is a reflex response of the organ to external stimulus.

Take, for example, the ivy. Two distinct sources of stimuli are here called into action—touch and light. The tendrils of the ivy are very sensitive to light, and place themselves in such

a position that their growing points are bent at a right angle from the light. Now, as the ivy shoot develops, let us say perpendicularly upwards, the tendrils make a continuous effort at horizontal development. This effort is realized where the tendril is not influenced by the support, as for example, at the upper edge of a wall. It is hence clear that in consequence of the tendency of the tendril to turn away from the light and develop horizontally, it must necessarily exert pressure on the support. The tendril clings tenaciously to it, but in consequence of its upward development this would be of no service were it not that the plant possesses a wonderful organization to which it is indebted for its climbing powers.

In consequence of the stimulus due to the pressure of the tendril on the support, the branch throws out near the leaf stipules numerous fine roots which are also sensitive to light, and develop consequently on the shady side of the stalk only, that is the side towards the support. These roots are consequently clasp organs, which ramify freely and, being shaded, attach themselves insidiously to the support.

Very remarkable is the behavior of the Capucin-cress (*Tropaeolum minus*), whose horizontal stipules embrace both the support and its own stalk, so as to hold the latter firmly against the former. The explanation of this phenomenon is that the leaves of the plant are sensitive to constant contact, and wind until contact ceases, as it must when each leaf, after completing the loop, returns to its point of departure—the axis—and thence develops in freedom.

IRON IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

PROFESSOR DOCTOR HENRY BRUGSCH.

Biblia, Meriden, Conn., November.

LONG before Homer, who gave the heavenly vault the qualification of iron, the same concept was familiar to the oldest Egyptian, for on this score the text of the pyramids leaves no room for doubt. Yea, they even go further, and ascribe this metal to the most powerful and strongest god, the Egyptian Typhon-Seth, thus agreeing with Greek tradition, according to which, on the banks of the Nile, iron is known by the name of "Seth's bones." The idea of an iron sky presupposes an acquaintance with this hardest of all metals, and thus the question is brought nearer, whether or not, contrary to the usual notion, iron was known before copper or bronze, or at least at the same time. The earliest Biblical reports concerning the occurrence and the working of iron (Gen. iv., 22, where Tubal Cain is mentioned as the inventor of the art of working in iron) presupposes for the remotest antiquity, the use of iron as general and widely diffused. When the metals are enumerated in order, as they occasionally are in the Egyptian monumental and papyrus inscriptions, this is the run of their succession: gold, silver, iron, bronze, copper, lead. In these lists, iron always precedes bronze and copper. As early as the text of the pyramids, implements of iron in the shape of hooks are mentioned, which were used in the religious ceremony known as the opening of the mouth. In the sixteenth century B. C., iron pots are named, and Pharaoh himself is called the iron wall for the protection of Egypt. Even in medicine, iron was employed just as it is in our own day; at least this is to be inferred from the medical papyrus in Berlin, according to which, a mixture of iron rust and Nile water is recommended as a cooling application in fever.

The name and employment of this metal was evidently extremely familiar to the Egyptians from the earliest times, and there is no indication that, in Egypt, the age of iron necessarily followed upon that of bronze.

Perhaps the opinion might be ventured, that in all the instances cited there is reference only to meteoric iron, and this seems to be all the more probable since the designation for iron in the old Egyptian language was a composite word (bi-ni-pe) which signifies "wonderful thing," the wonderful gift

of the heavens; but it must be borne in mind that in the times of the Greeks and Romans, too, the very same expression was the common one for iron, and that in the language of the Christian Egyptians or Copts, the same word is used to designate iron, regardless of its origin whether meteoric or telluric.

I have devoted especial attention to this example of the iron, in order to prove the important significance which these texts of the pyramids have for the universal history of civilization. Upon all hands are the texts which press home the conviction that, at the time they were written, old as they are, a vast epoch of civilization has already run its course.

CELESTIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND THEIR MEASUREMENT.

VICTOR NIELSEN.

Naturen og Mennesket, Copenhagen, August.

CELESTIAL photography has now been so developed that an astronomer may sit in his study and with a micrometer examine a photographic plate, thereby securing an exactness of detail unattainable by direct telescopic observations. Half of the astronomical observations will henceforth be done without looking at the heavens.

Photographic lenses can be used in ordinary telescopes. In the Danish University Observatory there is a measuring apparatus upon the correction of which two years' labor has been spent. It is now ready, and Denmark is the only country which possesses an adjusted apparatus. Professor Thiele, who is in charge, enjoys, since his work in the Paris Congress, 1887, a universal reputation for measurements on photographic plates. I am at present engaged in measuring and mapping the great Orion nebula after negatives exposed 5, 15, 45, 90, and 240 minutes in the Herényi Observatory. It will take about ten months to finish the work.

Much can be done by ordinary photographic glasses. A plate 90 x 65 mm. covers on the equator about 300 degrees. In ten minutes the plate shows more stars than *Uranometria Nova*, and shows stars of 3d and 4th magnitude. The most recent discoveries are those by Dr. Max Wolf in Heidelberg, who by means of a five-inch wide aplanat, an ordinary photographic glass for an astronomical telescope, discovered five new planetoids in a few months, besides a great many nebulae. Planetoids show themselves as small streaks on the plate, and the length of the streak represents their course during the time of exposure.

RELIGIOUS.

THE NATIONAL TRAITS OF THE GERMANS AS SEEN IN THEIR RELIGION.

OTTO PFLEIDERER.

International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia, October.

II.

THE Germanic peoples who made inroads into the Roman Empire in the fourth and fifth centuries did not at first embrace Christianity in its Catholic form, but in the heretical shape of Arianism. The reason for this lay, not alone in the accidental circumstance that they became acquainted with Christianity first through Arian missionaries, but also in the fact that the Arian conception of Christ as a half-divine Messenger and Vassal of God, in strict subordination to His Master, appealed to them more strongly, and was more intelligible than the complicated doctrine of the Trinity. Even much later, when all the connected tribes in the kingdom of the Franks had been for a long time converts to the Catholic faith through the Frankish royal power, we find the "Heiland" Christ described in the Saxon "Harmony of Gospels," very much after the manner of a German tribal king. He travels

through the country under the direction of the highest heavenly king, His father and lord, to advise and to warn, to overcome the hostile and to die for His chosen ones. The Apostles accompany Him as retainers and all Christians belong to His host and are pledged to His service. These Christianized Germans rejoiced in their strength and valor, and were as far removed from the Augustinian feeling of human nothingness, wickedness, and depravity, as from the ascetic, primitive Christian sentiment of renunciation of the world and the longing for heaven.

Still there were not wanting points of contact between the feeling and thought of the early Germans and the new faith. They had strong sentiments of loyalty for their leaders, and they looked on Christ, first of all, as a man struggling and suffering in a human way, and sacrificing Himself for the salvation of His chosen ones. Although Christ did not die in the battle-field, in the thick of combat, still His death could be easily conceived of as the self-sacrificing death of a warring hero, more especially since the Church had long ago designated the demoniacal realm of the worldly prince, *i. e.*, Satan, as the real opponent of Christ, and had regarded the human enemies to whom He succumbed as instruments of Satan:—A superhuman hero contending with superhuman enemies—the magical powers of hell—and at first succumbing in this struggle, though to the advantage of His chosen ones, whom He rescues from the blighting spell of magic, and afterwards, as a Divine Conqueror, leading them to battle and victory. This whole series of conceptions lay so exactly in the trend of the early German faith that the transition to the Christian belief in salvation was attended with no great difficulty. Hero-worship was a sentiment natural to them, and not less so, intense admiration for death heroically met. They considered such an end a voluntary and salutary sacrifice, in accordance with the decision of deity, and to be rewarded by admission to the blessed company of the gods. This was the common, essential idea, running through all phases of German belief, heathen as well as Christian.

Whether this thought was hidden beneath the veil of myth, or whether the struggle between Christ and Satan, around which the Christian drama of salvation turns, appeared only as a higher form of the mythical combats of gods and heroes, there always lay concealed, under the mythical form, an elevated moral idealism, no other than that cardinal ethical truth which, from the beginning up to the present day, forms the unchanging kernel of evangelical truth—namely, that universal salvation is bought with the deeds and sacrifices of heroic love and faithful devotion. The Greek Church had made Christianity a transcendental metaphysics, the Roman Church had changed it into a theocracy, resting upon the sacramental, wonder-working power of the priests; the German, on the other hand, brought to Christianity uncorrupt vigor and purity of heart, active personal self-esteem, and strong moral sympathy. On this soil the Christian mission of salvation could develop its inexhaustible wealth of bliss-giving seeds, and could sow, for mankind to reap, the changeless truth of its ethical idealism.

At first there was no thought of criticising the ecclesiastical forms of dogma and hierarchy which they had received simply as an inheritance from the superior antique culture; still they soon put into these inherited forms a deeper meaning, more expressive of inward feeling. This process, growing in strength, was, in time, to burst the old forms asunder, and to create a purer development of the Christian idea. They did not seek for Christianity in the depths of metaphysical speculation, like the Greeks, nor in outward ecclesiastico-political organization, like the Romans, but they perceived it in a fashion calculated to touch their emotions directly, namely as the victorious contest of the divinely good principle with the godless powers of evil.

In this fight, the divine hero, Christ, through his sacrificing

death, became the leader and bondsman of struggling mankind, which is pledged to follow him faithfully and to continue the warfare for his Kingdom, until victory shall reward them. A brave, warlike spirit, a ready, death-defying courage, and a steadfast fidelity in the service of the leader—these are the characteristic qualities which the Germans brought to Christianity. By means of them they were able to grasp more deeply, and to assimilate more completely, than other nations, the ethical significance of Christianity. Through these qualities they were finally enabled to free Christianity from the bonds of dogma and ecclesiasticism which held it for the first fifteen hundred years of its existence, and to make it a part of the real life of mankind.

And if there were strong points of contact between Germanism and Christianity, it stood from the first in decided opposition to ascetic renunciation of the world and ecclesiastical hierarchy.

In contradistinction to the Church which had separated God and the world by a chasm, the Germans, by their mouthpiece, Master Eckart, of Strasburg, declared that in the soul of man a divine spark exists, which makes it capable of legitimate union with God.

Thus German mysticism, breaking down the barrier between God and the world, struck a blow at the ascetic, hierarchical views of Church and world in the Middle Ages, and prepared the way for freedom in religion and for individualism in morals.

THE HISTORY AND DEFINITION OF HIGHER CRITICISM.

THE REVEREND HOWARD OSGOOD, D.D.

Bibliotheca Sacra, Oberlin, O., October.

IN the United States for the past ten years higher criticism has been more talked about than it ever has been in Europe. Higher criticism is said to be a science, having proved its claim to that distinction by its results.

The attachment to, and defense of, the term, higher criticism, in America has been largely due to the vehement advocacy of Dr. Briggs and some younger scholars, who would make this term stand for all progress in Biblical criticism. But the fact that Dr. Briggs traces the genesis of the higher criticism to Du Pin and Bentley, who wrote a century before Eichorn, who invented it, is destructive of his whole labored evolution of the so-called science, for both of these proceeded on the plain, simple, common-sense principles of general criticism, both of text and contents. This endeavor to give form and feature and laws of life to the unscientific, and elusive higher criticism, the invisible, fateful Lorelei of a German stream of thought has not the merit of the first demand of science, an induction from and correspondence with all the known facts in the case, accuracy of definition, and cohesiveness of statement. It utterly reverses the dictum of Eichorn, for Dr. Briggs makes textual precede higher criticism, while Eichorn makes the higher precede and give laws to textual criticism. The only effect this advocacy of an unscientific definition can have is to lead some whose logical powers are weak, and others who have no time for investigation, to believe that a balloon or a parachute is the symbol of all true progress, and that the man who prefers the limited express for land, and the best steamship for sea, is an enemy of all true progress, a stubborn traditionalist, and a "dogmatician." Professor Francis Brown, in the *Homiletic Review*, April, 1892, says: "Higher criticism deals with the human element in the Bible, and with that under certain aspects only. It has to do simply and only with the literary problems furnished in the Bible. It aims to learn the structure and authorship of the different books, to study the literary form of the Bible as distinguished from other biblical matters. . . . It is concerned with literary phenomena,

with historical situation, with anything that throws light on the problem of how, when, and by whom the books of the Bible were composed. . . . The Higher or Literary criticism deals only with the literary form of the Bible."

Here, again, while higher criticism is by name distinguished from literary criticism, by all its aim and sphere it is made synonymous with literary or historical criticism, and at last it is called higher or literary criticism. Dr. Brown is an excellent scholar, and usually writes simply, clearly, and to the point. But all his acumen is not sufficient to make a distinction between higher and literary criticism that will bear the slightest scrutiny or that he himself can preserve.

A century of intense activity of criticism of all literatures has brought forth new worlds of thought, and introduced severer and more accurate methods of proof; it has destroyed many illusions and restored many defaced portraits. We cannot be too thankful for all the real gains it has brought, and the surer paths it has pointed out. But the history of criticism of literature has proved that nothing is more illusive than the attempted divisions of criticism into certain spheres, and the names given to these divisions. Every leading German critic makes his own divisions and appellations, but fails in getting others to agree with him. Germany has been the most fertile in these attempted and rejected divisions and definitions. France and Holland, whose criticism has borne some of the best fruit, have steadily resisted the allurements of these shadowy divisions, and have been content to place all their work simply under the comprehensive term, criticism. Of all the attempted divisions of criticism, the most unscientific and meaningless, is that of higher criticism. Its emptiness becomes more plain with every attempted definition.

THE RELIGION OF WHITTIER.

S. M. CROTHERS.

Literary Northwest, St. Paul, Minn., October.

WHEN I think of Whittier, I think of a phrase of Paul, "The hidden man of the heart." There is an outward man, a man whom we know, or think we know. This man has his theology as he has his politics; apart from himself, he is the creature of circumstances; he speaks the word of the passing day, and is content. But, beneath that outward man, there is a man hidden and unknown. And beneath the formal statements which have expressed what the outward man would have other men think he believes there is the thought, passion, faith of this hidden man of the heart. There has always been beautiful and simple living in the world, for the hidden man of the heart has gone on his way unmindful of all the fluctuations of the world's fashion.

We are indebted to Whittier, not for any new thought, but for a greater trust in the pure instincts of humanity. In him the faith of the hidden man is revealed, and people of every creed say "this is our religion."

No man has expressed more tenderly his appreciation of Christianity. But it is always the Christianity of the spirit rather than of the letter; the Christianity of Thomas à Kempis and Tauler and Fenelon rather than that of ambitious churchmen. His love of the past never blinded him to the needs of the present. The inner light which he trusted was one that illumined the onward path.

I know how well the fathers taught,
What work the later schoolmen wrought
I reverence old-time faith and men,
But God is near us now as then.

* * * * *

And still the measure of our needs
Outgrows the cramping bond of creeds.

And the religion which he believed in was one which

faced with absolute freedom the new thought of the new world.

The power is lost to self deceive
With shallow forms of make-believe,
We walk at high noon and the bells
Call to a thousand oracles.
But the sound deafens, and the light
Is stronger than our dazzled sight.
The letters of the sacred Book
Glimmer and swim beneath our look;
Still struggles in the aged breast
With deepening agony of quest
The old entreaty—Art Thou He,
Or look we for a Christ to be?

To Whittier both answers were true. In Jesus of Nazareth he saw a great spiritual power. But his habitual attitude was not that of one who looked only backward. He believed also in the "Christ to be." To him Christ was a growing ideal of excellence. Christianity, as he interpreted it, became the religion of humanity. All doctrines that in any way limited the divine love or the human hope, fell away from his mind. A believer in immortality, he accepted it as a law of nature. Eternal life was a manifestation of eternal love.

Therefore well may nature keep
Equal faith with all who sleep;
Sits her watch of hills around
Christian grave and heathen mound.

Though he loved contemplation rather than controversy, he felt the influence of the intellectual unrest of our times. He acknowledged frankly the limitations of thought, and the darkness around us, and yet amid the darkness he walked courageously. He had one clue—the love of God which grew out of the love of goodness. I cannot better express his attitude of mingled doubt and faith, or rather of that faith which be found beyond his doubts, than in his own words

The steps of faith fall on the seeming void and find the rock beneath.

This was a manly faith that dared follow a path that to others seemed to lead to the void of unbelief, but he ever found the rock beneath.

Have I not voyaged, friend beloved, with thee
On the great waters of the unsounded sea,
Momently listening with suspended ear
For the low note of waves upon a shore
Changeless as heaven?

* * * * *

Thou knowest how vain our quest, how soon or late,
The baffling tides and circles of debate
Swept back our bark unto its starting place.
Where looking forth upon the blank, gray space
And 'round about us, seeing with sad eyes
The same old difficult hills and cloud-cold skies
We said: This outward search availeth not
To find Him. He is farther than we thought
Or haply nearer.

It was the in-dwelling God he found and worshiped, and the revelation was in his own heart.

The riddle of the world is understood
Only by him who feels that God is good,
And only he can feel who makes his love
The ladder of his faith.

Here is the religion of Whittier. It is not this or that dogma accepted, but a certain life accepted, a certain attitude of the hidden man of the heart, not toward God alone but toward human life, toward nature, toward all that is.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRITERS' CRAMP.

C. FALKENHORST.

Gartenlaube, Leipzig, October.

AS man is endowed with a higher measure of the supreme gift, intelligence, than any other animal, so also he enjoys, in his hand, the noblest specimen of nature's workmanship. Think only of the various bodies which man is capable of grasping from the largest requiring both hands, to the smallest seed or the finest hair, and in each case it will be seen to subserve its purpose so effectively that one might suppose it had been designed for that especial task only. Such were the views of Galen, who regarded the hand as only a piece of mechanism, and modern investigators have raised it to the rank of an organ of sense. And how great indeed are the powers of the hand! How quickly can the fingers move. A trained pianist can bend and contract the fingers six times in a second, and a violinist can move the middle finger ten times in a second, and each of these several movements is adapted to a prescribed purpose. How rapidly the hand of a trained writer glides over the paper? How many distinct movements must the several muscles or the fingers, the hand, and the fore-arm execute in forming the letters of a word! Is it strange that the hand wearies of the task and that, under certain circumstances, the continuous strain becoming more than it can endure, it finally breaks down? Who has not heard of the dreaded malady known as writers' cramp?

Sometimes the malady advances almost imperceptibly, attended with occasional, pricking pains, and twitchings of sometimes one finger and sometimes of the whole hand; sometimes there is a trembling, with uncertainty in writing, and the pain extends to the whole arm. Sometimes it assails the rapid writer suddenly, without any preliminary fore-warning.

"One writes," says Julius Wolff, the distinguished specialist in this department "boldly, and apparently with perfect freedom. Suddenly there is a sharp twinge in one finger, or a contraction of the whole hand, and pricking and twitching makes itself felt, the pen is dropped or flung away, pain is experienced in the whole arm, the hand moves involuntarily, now right, now left, the fore-arm is raised, the fingers are no longer under the control of the will. They bend and contract convulsively, all heedless of the messages which the anxious brain transmits to them through the channels of the nerves. How terribly such loss of power reacts upon the mind is indescribable."

This painful malady is not, however, confined to people who write continuously; everyone who has to earn his living by handicraft is liable to it. Sewing and knitting, piano and violin-playing, telegraphing, stenographing, drawing, painting, and even milking have furnished victims of the dread malady, "neurosis of the hand."

It is true, writers' cramp is not a dangerous malady in the medical sense of the term. It does not imperil life, but in a social sense it is a very severe infliction, incapacitating man for further labor, or at least for a continuance of his previous occupation. Some victims of the disease, deprived of the use of the right hand, resort to the left, but the disease is insidious, and soon shows itself in the other hand.

And what, until recently, rendered the affliction still more terrible was that science stood helpless in its presence. Sometimes a measure of relief was indeed afforded; a cure—never.

The first advances were made by the recognition of several varieties of the disease. It was known that it might originate in disturbances in the brain and spinal marrow, and it was soon found that the disease traceable to these sources was

amenable to treatment by tonics, electricity, etc. The majority of cases, however, were found due to exhaustion and excessive stimulation of the muscles of the hand and arm; and when, in the beginning of the seventies, massage and curative gymnastics were coming into general recognition, the idea of utilizing them in the treatment of the muscular form of the disease took strong hold of the profession. This idea was first worked out successfully by Julius Wolff, originally a writing-master in Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Observing numerous cases of the incipient stage of the malady among his pupils he took up the treatment of the disease and study of the anatomy of the hand and arm at the same time. This department he has made peculiarly his own, for, although he has made no secret of his methods, but, on the contrary, has done his best to advance the general spread of his treatment, none of his followers appear to achieve the same measure of success as he. As is thoroughly understood among physicians who recognize the theoretical value of the treatment, very much depends on the study and adaptation of the treatment to each particular case. As a matter of course this treatment has no efficacy in those cases in which the seat of the disease is in the brain or spinal marrow, but in all those cases in which the seat of the disease is in the muscles, Wolff's system, intelligently applied, has shown that they are amenable to treatment, and it is now contemplated to establish an institute at Frankfurt-on-the-Main for the free treatment of the afflicted.

One of the greatest difficulties is the shock to the nerves attending the loss of power, and the difficulty in reestablishing confidence, after the muscles have once refused to respond to the will. Moral influence here plays an important rôle, and it is here that the personal equation of the physician becomes an important factor in the treatment.

But prevention is better than cure, and persons whose prime occupation is writing, sewing, etc., should resort to such daily gymnastic exercises as tend to maintain the free movement of all the muscles of the hand and arm.

BURMESE TRAITS.

HENRY CHARLES MOORE.

Fortnightly Review, London, November.

THE frequent reports of fighting in Burmah might lead people at a distance to suppose that the Burmese are a very bloodthirsty race; they are also supposed by some to be half-naked savages, with but little intelligence. A greater mistake was never made, for, except in some parts of Upper Burmah, they are a merry and contented people, fond of gay clothes, and extremely unwilling to take the life of man or beast, an unwillingness sometimes carried to the absurd length of sparing a mad dog or a snake which has bitten their children.

Nevertheless they flocked to the Burmese "Zoo" a few months ago in expectation of seeing a woman sacrificed. A rumor had got about that a Hindoo woman had killed her baby and made it into curry for her husband's dinner, and that the English authorities had condemned her to be thrown alive into the tiger's cage. It is one especial trait of the Burmese that the more absurd a rumor the more likely it is to be believed. This is not because they are illiterate, but because their literature deals almost exclusively with the legendary and marvelous. And fabulous as is their literature, it is hardly more so than their history.

Their defeat by the English in the war of 1824-26, and their enforced payment of an indemnity is described as follows:

The white strangers from the west fastened a quarrel upon the Lord of the Golden Palace. They landed at Rangoon, took that place and Prome, and were permitted to advance as far as Yandabo, for the King, from motives of piety and regard to life, made no effort what-

ever to oppose them. The strangers had spent vast sums of money on the enterprise, and by the time they reached Yandabo, their resources were exhausted, and they were in great distress. They petitioned the King who, in his clemency and generosity, sent them large sums of money to pay their expenses back, and ordered them out of the country.

Like many other estimable people, the Burmese have a very good opinion of themselves, but their independent spirit, coupled with their unbusinesslike habits, is likely, before long, to prove disastrous to them. Devoid of enterprise, and disliking exertion, they have allowed many golden opportunities to escape them, and the trade which should have been theirs, is now in the hands of Europeans, Americans, Chinamen, and Mahomedans. As clerks, or, indeed, in any commercial position, they are almost worthless, for they have a profound disregard for regulations and, at the slightest rebuke, haughtily resign.

In spite of their high opinion of themselves, the Burmese confess that they are the breadth of a fingernail inferior to the British, but they hold themselves superior to the natives of India by the length of the arm. The Hindoo will calmly receive any amount of cuffing and kicking from a European, revenging himself, if he is a servant, by robbing his master, but a Burman would return a blow as quickly and energetically as any Englishman.

Their superstitions are very trying to European masters. One of them is that during sleep the spirit leaves the body, and flits about at will, and that if the sleeper be suddenly awakened he will surely die, for the butterfly-spirit would be absent. The idea is certainly a very pretty one, but it is a worry to have a servant who will, on no account, wake you. You may argue with him, you may threaten him with dismissal, but you will never induce him to disturb your slumber.

A lazier man than the average Burman it would be extremely hard to find. When it is absolutely necessary for him to work, he usually hits on some means of saving himself a lot of exertion. Their method of farming is to burn the jungle, cultivate the soil a few years, and then let it run to jungle again.

When a Burman has earned a little money he immediately proceeds to spend it, for the Burmese have no ambition to be rich and never hoard; consequently there is no aristocracy, no large land-owners, and the people are as nearly as possible on an equality. Should a Burman become possessed of a large sum of money, he builds a pagoda, or perhaps a travelers' rest-house, if anything remains, he gives a theatrical entertainment.

With theatrical performances and dances at night-time, and boxing-matches, cock-fights, boat, pony, and foot-races during the day, the Burmese manage to thoroughly enjoy life, and the greatest misfortune cannot damp their spirits for any length of time. Fires are of every-day occurrence in the hot season, but when John Burman sees his house on fire he does not excite himself or make any great effort to extinguish the flames. When he sees that his house is doomed he calmly lights a cheroot and sits down in the middle of the road, where his neighbors probable join him and talk the matter over.

The Burmese dress is most attractive, both men and women being very partial to bright colors. The women do up their black hair in a tight chignon, and adorn it with a pink, white, or yellow flower. Their skirts are always of some bright color and sometimes daintily flowered; their peculiarities of gait and movement give them a very coquettish appearance. They enjoy as perfect freedom perhaps as any women in the world. The *Phoongyees*, or monks, invariably carry a large fan to screen their eyes when passing a woman, lest they should be tempted to admire her and thus destroy the serenity of their souls.

Books.

JAMES GILMOUR, OF MONGOLIA; His Diaries, Letters, and Reports. Edited and Arranged by Richard Lovett, M.A. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[James Gilmour, who is widely known in Missionary circles by his book, *Among the Mongols*, published in 1882, is described by his editor as one the real secret and value of whose life consists much more in what he *was* than in what he did, as is indeed the case with strong men generally. James Gilmour was in many respects a strong man. He had very clear and decided views. These not infrequently differed from those of his fellow-workers generally. This divergence was sometimes on matters of gravest importance, as, for example, the whole conduct and policy of missionary enterprise in China. He took a very decided stand, not only against opium-smoking, but against tobacco-smoking and dram-drinking, thus placing himself in line with Chinese reformers. He went so far as to refuse Church membership to all who would not pledge themselves to total abstinence from the whole three. Moreover, he treated the subject from an aspect that commended itself as just and logical to the Chinese mind. He dwelt on the economic aspect, arguing for the unreasonableness of appealing to Heaven for better harvests, while God's liberality was abused by the perversion of so much of the best soil to tobacco and opium, and grain for whiskey. His treatment of this subject constitutes one of the most interesting features of the book. Let him speak for himself.]

IN December, 1885, on entering a district of North China new to me, I preached to a crowd of Chinese and Mongols in a small market town. The audience listened awhile to the truths I had been speaking, with fair respect and attention, but at the first opportunity for speaking they wanted to know how to get a good harvest. I waived the question at first, but as it was repeated after a while by many of them, and as they all looked cold and hungry, and evidently regarded the problem as a vital one, I answered them by another question, "Do you think you deserve good harvests?" This question made them stare, and ask, "Why not?" To this I would reply, "In the first case because of that tobacco-pipe in your mouth."

At first this retort would be met by a laugh of incredulity, but when done laughing and asked to consider the folly of spending money buying a pipe and tobacco when the smoker was shivering in his rags and hungry, and especially when asked what was the good of smoking, they laughed no more. When pressed upon the subject of where the tobacco came from, they would admit what had evidently never occurred to them before, that its cultivation took up no small proportion of their better-class land. Arguing the matter from this point of view, I forced them to concede that this was a misuse of the land, and that in cultivating and using tobacco they were doing what was wrong, and hindering heaven from feeding them. If they took good land and planted it with tobacco, with what face could they ask heaven to send rain, seeing that if rain came, what grew would not be grain but tobacco, a thing which they admitted was no use at all.

I have dwelt at length on the tobacco question, not because it is the most important of the three things here spoken of (the other two are opium and whiskey), but because many good brethren have not been able to see with me on this point. They feel as I used to do before I went to that region, that tobacco-smoking is a small affair, not worth raising into prominence or the region of conscience or Christian duty at all. But these brethren have not seen how things work, as I have in this region. Tobacco is not the greatest cause of poverty and hunger in the district, but it is a much greater factor in poverty than would at first be supposed. But for its use in that district, a large number of men, women, and children, who are deficiently clothed and fed would be warm and sleek. It must be wrong to make hundreds of men, women, and children go half clad and half fed simply that eighty or ninety per cent. of the adult males may indulge in tobacco.

A more serious question, however, is the whiskey, and my audiences, after hearing me condemn tobacco, would frequently ask the question, "How, then, about whiskey?"

To convince them of the wrong of whiskey was never difficult. They did not need any argument to convince them that it was wrong to pervert the heaven-given grain to whiskey making. "Suppose," I would say, "you bought food for your child, and he ate only half and threw the other half to the pig, would you be likely to buy him more just then, even if he said he was hungry?" This reasoning seems quite satisfactory and convincing to them.

The evils of whiskey drinking are apparent to all, but custom requires that friends should be honored by being offered whiskey, and customs are hard to break through.

As to opium, I never found it necessary to say much. All admit that it is wholly bad; yet the quantity of good land appropriated to

its growth is really enormous. What other answer could any conscientious man have given a people thus circumstanced to their question, How are we to get good harvests? but, "*Repent and cease this great waste.*"

And is what is true of this district not true of the whole world? Is it not true that but for tobacco and whiskey there would be food and clothing for a much larger population? Do not tobacco and whiskey take the bread out of men's mouths and the clothes off their backs? And if so, has not every smoker and drinker a part in this sin?

JESUS CHRIST; GOD; GOD AND MAN. Conferences delivered at Notre Dame in Paris, by the Rev. Père Lacordaire, of the order of Friar Preachers. Translated from the French, with the Author's permission, by a Tertiary of the Order. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1892.

[Some of the most able vindications of Christianity against the assaults of modern unbelief, have unquestionably proceeded from the Catholic Church. The present series of Conferences or spoken essays were delivered at Notre Dame in the presence of the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Affre. They are powerful rhetorical, logical, and incisive, and have attracted much attention in England. We subjoin here a slender sketch of one branch of the argument for the divinity of Christ.]

BEFORE His friends, before the people, before the magistracy, in His life, in His death, Jesus Christ everywhere declares, that He is the Son of God, the only Son, a Son equal with His Father, one with His Father. This is the testimony which He renders of Himself. Mahomet come to replace the reign of idols, did not call himself God, but a simple envoy of God, and if we would go beyond idolatry in search of the arrogant impostures, we shall find, even in the heart of India, nothing but narratives without consistency, ages without date, a shapeless abyss in which our vision will be totally unable to discover any authentic mortal bold enough to declare that he was God formally and distinctly by those two words, *EGO SUM*, uttered in the presence of Pilate. Man is not capable of uttering so bold a falsehood, the improbability is too striking. It is also and too manifestly useless, for what could it profit? Jesus Christ in calling Himself the Man of God would have proclaimed something probable; but the very title of God, the apotheosis of Himself by Himself added nothing but difficulties to His enterprise. It was opposed to every Jewish conception of God.

Before we examine whether what He said was true, an intervening question arises: we have to consider whether, in calling Himself God, He believed what He said. Between the affirmation and the reality, between saying I am God, and being God, stands the question of good faith and sincerity. Did Jesus Christ believe in His Divinity? Was He convinced of the truth of that vital dogma which He laid down as the basis of His teaching, and for which He died? Was He sincere? or, pardon the expression, was He an impostor?

We know the character of Jesus Christ as the Gospel shows it to us. With regard to His intelligence—continuous sublimity; with regard to His heart—chaste and ineffable tenderness; with regard to His will—absolute certainty of Himself. Now this character is incompatible with the ignoble vice which I no longer dare even to name. Jesus Christ was sincere because He was sublime intelligence; He was sincere because His heart was open to men as a sanctuary of tenderness and chastity; He was sincere because He possessed absolute certainty of Himself.

And we have other testimony, not willing testimony, but testimony wrung from those who would fain have denied Him. While the eighteenth century heaped insult upon the Son of God, in the very midst of that school which attacked Him, there was one who believed no more than the rest; a man as celebrated as the rest—the most celebrated among them with but one exception—that man then at the height of his glory, acquainted by his studies with past ages, and by his life with the age of which he was an ornament, had to speak of Jesus Christ in a profession of faith in which he desired to sum up all the doubts and convictions which his meditations on religious matters left on his mind. Coming to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, that soul, poised between truth and error suddenly lost its hesitation, and with a hand firm as a martyr's, forgetting his age and his works, the philosopher wrote the page of a theologian, concluding with these words, which will resound throughout Christendom until the last coming of Christ: "If the life and death of Socrates be those of a sage, the life and death of Jesus Christ are those of a God." *

* Rousseau "Emile."

THE BATTLE OF NEW YORK: A Story for all Young People. By William O. Stoddard. New York: D. Appleton and Company.

[The Battle of New York referred to was the uprising towards the close of the Civil War, generally spoken of as the Draft Riots, but while it gives its title to the story under notice, it is treated only as one of the incidents of the Civil War, the battle of Gettysburg being described as stirring, and with almost as much detail as that of New York. The chief boy-hero of the story was there, too, not as a combatant, but waiting the issue of the combat, that he might carry instructions to Confederate sympathizers or Federal traitors in New York.]

TOWARDS the close of the Civil War, a very ragged colored boy perambulated Wall street, New York, studying the business signs. Finally he appeared to catch sight of the address he was seeking, "Washington Vernon & Co., Bankers," and walked right in.

"Please, sah, is Mars Vernon in?"

"Get out, you black imp," was the response.

But the boy, quite unabashed by the rebuff, repeated: "Yes, sah, if you please, I want to see Mars Washington Vernon," and so clearly and distinctly that he was heard in the inner office, whence there issued the command:

"Simpson, show him in."

"Is you Mars Vernon?" asked the boy.

"My name is Washington Vernon. What is your name?"

"Oh!" said the boy, speaking low; "I's no name at all. I's on'y got lef'."

"Right," said Mr. Vernon. "Now let me see if you have. Hand it to me!"

How the two watched each other as the boy went up to the desk, and put down his left hand, palm up, with the fingers spread out in a peculiar way, and said, "Stone."

Mr. Vernon at once put down his own left hand, across the small black hand, in the same fashion, and said, "Wall."

The boy followed with his right hand, and said "Jack." The banker's hand followed, and he added, "Son."

"Shenandoah," said the boy.

"That'll do," exclaimed Mr. Vernon; "the next word will be Susquehanna, and it wont be long, either."

"No, sah," said the boy, quickly, while the banker stepped to the door and bolted it. "But it's the Hudson, sah, an' de lakes. Dey's a-comin'."

The boy pulled off his ragged coat; it had a lining, from within which he drew a long, thin packet, which he handed to Mr. Vernon, saying:

"I tole de gen'ral I's gwine to giv' ye that. You's jes' one ob ouah folks. Now I's got anoder erran' to do uptown. Reckon I'd bes' be gwine."

The following day a well-dressed young fellow entered the outer office of Washington Vernon, and, addressing the head book-keeper, asked if Mr. Vernon was in; being answered in the affirmative, he begged the book-keeper to inform him that he, the caller, had a verbal message of importance from a friend of his.

His message was promptly given, and he was at once ushered into the private office. The banker bowed politely, and smiled inquiringly at his young visitor.

Then he was startled by hearing:

"Is you Mars' Vernon, sah. Yes, sah, I tole you I'd come down this mawning! I's from Ole Virginny, sah, I is. I knows all de Vernons down dah, sah."

"You don't tell me!" exclaimed the banker, getting up at once to bolt the door. "Well, if this doesn't beat all. Tell me your name."

"I am Davis Mason Randolph," said the young fellow, quietly. "I came up here to visit my mother and sister, but I was told that it might be necessary for me to get back at once to my relatives in West Virginia, just south of the Potomac."

The bold boy was General Lee's spy, bearing dispatches, and instructed to pick up all the information he could. A boy, the son of the house in which his mother and sister were boarding, thoughtlessly mentioned young Randolph's exploit of coming through the Federal lines, and he was arrested, but his mother and sister and the people of the house accompanied him to the military court where the boy's demeanor, his apparent readiness to tell all he knew about General Lee's movements, and his confident intimation that that distinguished leader would soon be in New York created the impression that if a spy, he was at any rate not dangerous. The Colonel set him at liberty remarking to the mother that the boy was "plucky but too rash to be a good spy; and not careful enough of his tongue."

This was not the view entertained by General Lee, when the exhausted boy, after again penetrating the enemy's lines, furnished him with very important views of the state of affairs in the North, and an intimation that if he won one great battle, the friends of the Confederacy would have full possession of New York within twenty-four hours after receipt of the news. General Lee's estimate of the boy's achievement may be gathered from the fact that, with his own hands, he covered him with the "Stars and Bars" while he slept.

Randolph, bore the decisive news of the battle of Gettysburg to New York and was in time to distinguish himself in the defense of the house his mother lived in, and to see a great deal of the riot in the company of the son of the house, Barry Redding, whose father was wounded and won promotion at Gettysburg, on the Federal side. A very saucy little rebel, and one who plays a conspicuous part in the story, is Lillian, the sister of Davis Randolph.

THE BEASTS OF EPHEBUS. By Rev. James Brand, D.D., Pastor First Congregational Church, Oberlin, O. With an Introduction by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., President United Society of Christian Endeavor. Chicago: Advance Publishing Co. 1892.

[The beasts of Ephesus with which Paul fought were, perhaps, not those of the gladiatorial arena, at least both our author and the Reverend Mr. Clark appear to hold that the Apostle's statement that he had fought with beasts at Ephesus was figurative, and not real; that the beasts he had to contend with were the customs, ideas, and social influences of the city. These, at least, are the beasts of the modern Ephesus against which the young Christian is warned—the City, Money, Bad Books, the Theatre, Card-Tables, Clubs, the Popular Dance, Social Intemperance, Market Infidelity, Public Opinion, Tobacco, are all discussed, and their evil tendencies condemned with no uncertain note. The concluding chapter is headed "Christ's Appeal to the Heroism of Young People," and is a trumpet call for valorous battle with the "beasts." We present a digest of the chapter entitled "The Young Christian and the Dance."]

THE dance is not forbidden in the Bible. It is not necessarily a sin *per se*.

It may sometimes tend to cultivate grace of movement.

If conducted for strictly religious purposes, as in the case of David, and when the sex element is eliminated it will not be harmful.

If the hearts of young Christians are in the dance more than in the cause of Christ, and if the parents in the home take no stand against it, then all other prohibitions are futile.

In full view of these concessions, I feel compelled to hold that dancing, as it commonly prevails in society, is a menace to the Christian life and Church, which needs the immediate, careful, and conscientious consideration of all Christian people.

The well-founded objection to the dance is that it is naturally dangerous to social purity. Its chief fascination lies in the relation of the sexes. It brings them into improper relations with each other, and thus sets the passions on fire. It is useless to mince matters on this point. The danger of the promiscuous dance lies in the too familiar handling of each other's persons when the sexes are together. When we add to this the dissipating and fascinating attendant circumstances, and especially the mode of female dress usually adopted for the dance, it is impossible to doubt the existence of moral peril. The form of dress is, doubtless, innocently adopted; but it is nevertheless a vulgar and subtle, though unintentional, temptation to young men of both pure and impure mind.

[Of smoking, he says, humorously, but forcibly:

The old Scotch woman who objected to the minister's wearing a mustache because she "didna like to hear the Word of God come whizzin' through hairs," may have been over-fastidious, but it is a dictate of clean, religious sentiment to object to hearing the "Word of God come whizzin' through" lips tainted with the evidence of a filthy self-indulgence.]

THE DEATH OF CENONE, AKBAR'S DREAM, AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate. 12mo, pp. 113. New York and London: Macmillan and Co. 1892.

[Twenty-four poems are collected in this handsomely made volume. As to when they were written there is an indication in two cases only. A Note to "Riflemen Form!" says that the poem was first published in the *London Times*, May 9, 1859. The last poem in the book is on "The Death of the Duke of Clarence" and must, therefore, have been written this year. Some of the poems depict human nature in its least attractive phases. In "The Death of Cenone," a wife, who had come to hate her husband, refused to aid him in his dying moments, though when she sees his corpse on the funeral pyre, her early tenderness for him revives, and she leaps upon the pyre and is burned to death thereon. In "The Bandit's Death" a wife narrates how she stabbed her husband to death in his sleep and cut off his head. We extract some lines which may have been written not long before the poet's death, and, in that case, may be supposed to embody a question which was puzzling him.]

GOD AND THE UNIVERSE.

Will my tiny spark of being wholly vanish in your deeps and heights?

Must my day be dark by reason, O ye Heavens, of your boundless nights,

Rush of Suns, and roll of systems, and your fiery clash of meteorites?

"Spirit, nearing yon dark portal at the limit of thy human state, Fear not thou the hidden purpose of that Power which alone is great, Nor the myriad world, His shadow, nor the silent Opener of the Gate."

The Press.

POLITICAL.

OLD ISSUES AND NEW.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE WHIG PARTY— THE "PARTY OF THE FUTURE."

New York Voice (Proh.), Nov. 17.—The hour has struck for a great historical movement that shall inaugurate a new era in American politics. The progressive forces of the nation must rally around a new centre, under a new banner, for a new crusade. Just forty years ago the Whig party received its death-blow. The Democratic party went into the White House with 254 Electoral votes to 42 for its rival. The Whig party had represented the progressive, liberal elements of the country. The death of that party was almost immediately followed by a readjustment of those elements. For a year or two it was a matter of doubt whether that readjustment would be around the class issue presented by the Know-Nothings or around the issue of hostility to slavery. At first all the signs pointed to the Know-Nothing movement as the one that was to sweep the country. John P. Hale, the candidate of the Free Soil party, representing hostility to slavery, had polled but 155,000 votes in 1852. The Know-Nothing movement, on the contrary, spread like wild-fire at first. Here are the words of an historian:

A very large proportion of the Whigs, hoping to transfer the political issue from slavery to native Americanism, joined the [Know-Nothing] order, and for some years it had extraordinary success in State elections; but, as Horace Greeley predicted at the time, it was destined "to run its career rapidly and vanish as suddenly as it appeared." It would seem as devoid of the elements of persistence as an anti-cholera or an anti-potato-rot party would be."—*Stanwood's History of Presidential Elections*, p. 193.

The attempt to ignore the great moral issue of the day by an appeal to prejudice, if it spread like a wild-fire, expired as quickly. The progressive, liberal elements began to find their centre of crystallization around the party which declared in its platform that slavery was "a relic of barbarism." Hear James G. Blaine in regard to this crystallization:

The Republican party had meanwhile been organizing and consolidating. During the years 1854 and 1855 it had acquired control of the governments in a majority of the free States, and it promptly called a National Convention to meet in Philadelphia in June, 1856. The Democracy saw at once that a new and dangerous opponent was in the field—an opponent that stood upon principle and shunned expediency, that brought to its standard a great host of young men, and that won to its service a very large proportion of the talent, the courage, and the eloquence of the North. The Convention met for a purpose, and it spoke boldly. It accepted the issue as presented by the men of the South, and it offered no compromise.—*Twenty Years in Congress*, Vol. I., page 126.

Four years later the party that had in 1852 secured 254 out of 296 Electoral votes went down before this new and mighty aggregation of progressive elements "that stood upon principle and shunned expediency," that "accepted the issue" and "offered no compromise." Lincoln went into the White House, and only now, more than thirty years later, has the Democratic party regained the supremacy which in 1860 it lost. History repeats itself. Where the Whig party stood after the crushing defeat of 1852 the Republican party stands to-day. In place of the class party dubbed the Know-Nothings stands the People's party to-day, just as certainly "destined to run its career rapidly and vanish as suddenly as it appeared," and just as "devoid of the elements of persistence." In place of the Free Soil party with its vote of 155,000 for Hale and with its moral issue which the Whigs died in trying to dodge, is the Prohibition party, with more than twice as many votes for Bidwell. Facts are the fingers of Providence, so some one has said. If ever since the dawn of history there was writ a message by those fingers it is written now. The time has come when there must be a reorganization of the pro-

gressive elements in American politics, North and South. The South is solid for the Democracy only because the Republican party still lives. It will be solid as long as that party lives. It is folly to ignore this stupendous fact. Just so long as the fight lies between these two parties the 159 Electoral votes of the Southern States are in self-defense going to be cast in solid array for the Democratic candidate. The Republican party is near its death, but the nation still lives. The same spirit of progress, the same high-minded patriotism, the same sound moral sentiment that created that party in the 'fifties, and carried it forward on its path of glorious achievement, survives to-day, and can reproduce, along a new line, on a new plane, the wonderful accomplishments of the past. The time is ripe for such a new readjustment of forces. Taking the Prohibitory Amendment elections from 1880 to 1889 we find that 1,676,603 votes were recorded for Constitutional Prohibition, to 1,960,994 against, and nearly 900,000 not voting. If this could be achieved by this issue in mere sporadic conflict, with the political machines of both old parties and the daily press, for political reasons, arrayed against it, what can we not fairly look for in a great national movement along this line similar to that which took place along another line in 1854? The liquor evil is a greater moral evil than slavery was. It is more dominant in politics than the slavery power was. It is as closely and importantly related to industrial questions as slavery ever was.

New England Home (Proh., Hartford), Nov. 12.—The situation demands a new party. The Prohibition party holds the essential vantage ground for the future. It is not tenacious of its name or its personnel. But it is tenacious of the principle for which it stands. We hold that this principle, the principle of uncompromising hostility to the alcoholic drink traffic—an institution easily distinguishable from the proper medicinal and mechanical uses of alcoholic compounds—must be the groundwork of the new party, because that traffic is in itself the chief menace of the republic, declared by the Supreme Court the chief source of crime and misery; and it is also the chief recruiting source of the corrupt elements that give monopolists their grip on government. In a word, the alcoholic drink traffic constitutes in itself and its relations the most important economic, and therefore the first political problem of the time. The Prohibition party does not ignore other issues, as candid men will find when they study its State and national platforms. It has the crudities of a new party, of course, but it will be found essentially in line with the best and safest of reform tendencies on all questions. We invite a study of its platforms to confirm this statement. The Prohibition party stands ready to unite with all forces that recognize this principle and desire those ends. An immediate union of the best elements of all parties is the highest need of the nation. Shall it come? This is the question now confronting the thoughtful men of State and nation. We believe that thousands of anti-saloon Republicans and Democrats are ready and eagerly waiting for it, and we know that the Prohibitionists are.

Chicago Lever (Proh.), Nov. 12.—The present situation is much like that of 1852 when the Democrats, with General Pierce as their standard-bearer, defeated the Whigs and secured control of the general Government. Two years after the Whigs sought to regain Congress but failed, and in 1856 a new party, the natural offspring of the Free Soil party, came into existence, nominated a national ticket and obtained a firm foothold in the political arena. In 1860, with Abraham Lincoln as its standard-bearer, it defeated the Democracy and for a quarter of a century held almost undisputed possession of the Government. Its mission was accomplished years ago and its presence in political campaigns is not a benefit to our nation. It is now tortured and demoralized by the numerous desertions, by unwise legislation, by the inevitable disturbances

which new issues always create, and it is difficult to see how it can regain popular favor. It dare not appeal to the moral and Christian element in its ranks lest it offend the immoral and the debased who stand ready to knife it when offense is given. It is unable to extricate itself from the dilemma in which it is placed. On the other hand the Democrats are in possession and have obtained the friendship and favor of the liquor power without driving off any considerable number of their voters. They can bid for the slum vote with less danger than can the Republicans, and it is to be expected that they will control the element which, with a large foreign vote, will give them a lease of power which can only be shortened by a new political organization which can unite the reform elements of the nation and force the battle on new and living issues. We shall look for the "break up," and shall be disappointed if it does not come before 1896.

Des Moines Daily News (Proh.), Nov. 11.—As for the Prohibition party, it should maintain its organization, State as well as national, and prosecute its work with uncompromising earnestness at all times. It should use its forces wisely, and in the real interest of the cause it has at heart. It should create no division of forces in any legislative district where an honest Prohibitionist is running for the Legislature on either the Republican, Democratic, or Populist legislative ticket. But it should catch hands with the national party for work all along the line, increasing its vote on the State ticket to the highest possible point. It can, soon hold the balance of power. The *News* is a firm believer in the new party of the future. It cannot be organized too soon, too broadly, or too carefully as to the exclusion of all known evils. In that new and liberal party the cause of the home against the saloon will find its successful champion in the State and nation.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 15.—The Prohibition party has existed, as a national and State organization, for twenty years, and although dominated by a great moral idea, and composed almost entirely of the most estimable class of citizens, it has been unable to make any headway. The People's party, as constituted to-day, has infinitely less claim to general public confidence and respect than the Prohibition party. Moreover, when it becomes entirely clear that this movement can accomplish nothing to promote the interest of its adherents, the latter will be ready to cast their fortunes in with those with whom they can coöperate intelligently and effectively. General reorganization of political lines within the next quadrennium is quite possible, but no general rally will take place around the organization controlled by such flighty theorists as General Weaver. The National Convention at Memphis will go through the motions again, send out its lecturers, keep up the agitation, and continue to attract a measure of public attention, but when the serious question of another division in the public mind comes up the work of leadership will be found in different hands. The People's party of 1892 simply completed the work of destruction entered upon by the Alliance in 1890. Reorganization upon a more intelligent and enduring basis will take place, and if a new party comes to the front in time for the next Presidential contest it will be one with national aims and purposes, with a platform broad enough for men of all classes to stand upon, one which can be used effectively in every State in the Union. Let the Populists abandon some of their foolish notions and prepare to align themselves with the friends of good government and justice to all. They have conducted a class movement that can have no great future on its present lines. The history of political parties in this country abundantly confirms this view.

Indianapolis News (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 12.—Now there is a President truly not sectional, but national. Nearly half his vote comes from the Northern section of the country. To have the "solid West" broken is a notable thing.

It is an auspicious thing. It augurs well for the future. The solid South cannot claim a partnership with the Democratic denomination furnished by New York and Indiana for the exclusive possession of the President. There is no one State in the Electoral column that makes Mr. Cleveland President that cannot be dispensed with; not even New York. The far-off West and Northwest, sweeping to the New England States, through the Middle States, unite with the South in making the President, and thus, as we say, for the first time in nearly forty years the sectional division in President-making is broken. Add to this the diversion which the fusion vote has made in hitherto Republican States, and it does not seem too much to say that a new era of politics begins with the national contest just closed. To be sure, "One swallow does not make a summer," and it is easily possible that the contest of 1896 may be attempted on the old lines that have prevailed since the war, but it is not probable. Everything points to a readjustment in this particular.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 12.—The Republican party will now become the party of opposition, and of very vigorous opposition. It is not going to pieces, any more than the Democratic party went to pieces in the thirty-two years of its sojourn in the wilderness. Harrison is not as badly defeated as Greeley was in 1872. The Democrats recovered from that disaster in four years. In a Presidential term an opposition party can accomplish a great deal, and there is no reason to believe the Republican party will be unable to appeal to the country in 1896 with entire confidence.

Troy Standard (Ind.), Nov. 12.—The Republican party has now an opportunity to pledge itself to carry out the plans offered by the most progressive of its statesmen. If it will do this it may absorb the elements once a part of it, but which are now leading an independent existence to the great detriment of the Republican party, especially in the West. But the probabilities are all against the Republican party doing anything to save itself. It is more likely to totter along into the political graveyard and stay there, while the Populist party or some other organization takes the place it once occupied.

Salt Lake Herald (Dem.), Nov. 11.—What, indeed, is there for the Republican party, with high tariff abandoned, on which to rally their defeated and scattering forces? It cannot take up free silver coinage, for its leaders are committed against that, and besides free silver has more friends among Democrats than Republicans, and the issue cannot be nationalized. Financial problems will be settled in connection with the tariff, trade relations with other nations, monetary congresses, or national legislation at home, before another Presidential election. There is nothing in common between the Farmers' Alliance and the Republicans, as the late election shows. Indeed, wherever the Alliance has cooperated with any party it has been the Democratic. The Prohibitionists and the Republicans have some elements of adhesiveness, but the combination would not be formidable, and besides in some States the Republican party is dominated by the Germans, who hate Prohibition worse than anything else. So the Republicans must henceforth remain a waiting party, a party of observation and opposition, ready to take advantages of any mistakes in the administration of affairs by the great organization which will in a few months enter upon its new duties.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), Nov. 13.—The election of 1852, which destroyed the Whig party, is repeated in the Waterloo defeat of the Republican party. And the question is, Will this defeat finish the career of that party? The probability is that it will. The Republican party would not have endured as long as it has, but for the feelings and prejudices engendered by the war. This has gradually died out, and the party of an emergency, kept up by sectional

hate, must go. The Democratic party is not the only party of principle, but it is the only one with a history extending to the formation of our Government. It had its birth in the Convention that framed our Constitution, where the principles of government were discussed by the ablest of men and purest of patriots. Thomas Jefferson, planting upon himself upon these, is really the founder of the Democratic party. He was emphasized by Jackson and since has been solidly confirmed by the Administrations of Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Cleveland. Now, shall not the second Administration of Grover Cleveland so crystallize all, that Democrats will administer this Government for many terms—indeed, until some other party of expediency based upon an emergency shall succeed—if, indeed, that can again be done?

Pittsburgh Leader (Dem.), Nov. 13.—The bigoted partisan detests the Mugwump. True-blue partisanship involves the obligation to swallow any and every dose served up on a party platter, without the option of refusing to sanction vicious men and vicious methods. The prevalence of hide-bound factionalism of this type is essentially dangerous, and the longer and more firmly it endures in any party the more certain is that party to lapse into errors that may come unpleasantly close to being political crimes. The Republicans owe their defeat of Tuesday to this failing. Depending upon the mortgage on the popular vote apparently guaranteed in 1888, they undertook to inflate the tariff according as millionaire manufacturers dictated, to pass a law giving the Federal Administration practical control of national elections, and to adopt other high-handed measures which the intelligence of the people could not sanction. The rebuke administered by the people in the State elections of 1890 did not cause the party managers to alter their course. In the intemperance of power they pressed ahead in the same objectionable path, and trusted to the cohesive power of partisan loyalty to hold their followers together, and insure a repetition of the Republican victory of '88. The result speaks for itself, and gives promise of exercising a tremendous influence for good in the administration of national affairs hereafter. It shows that the people have been doing their own thinking instead of letting the politicians do it for them, and that the popular disposition, on the whole, is to punish those entrusted with the control of the Government if they fail to do their duty conscientiously and well. Party lines are thus obliterated in the face of public need, and the politicians on both sides are made to understand that if they are weighed in the balance and found wanting, a party shibboleth will not save them. Hence, if the Democrats give the country a weak and damaging Administration, it may be relied upon that they will be kicked out of power four years hence with as much energy as marked the overthrow of the Republican régime last Tuesday. Undoubtedly, Mugwumpery is in the ascendant, and it is hard to conceive how any thoroughly good citizen can dispute the benefit accruing from its ascendancy.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Nov. 10.—An era in our politics is definitely ended when States which began going Republican in 1856, and have continued Republican ever since, at last go deliberately Democratic, and when the Democratic candidate receives support in the East, the Interior, and the West only less hearty than in the South. It is an extraordinary era which is thus brought to an end. In its early history the Republican party was one of the noblest organizations of men for the accomplishment by united efforts of good ends that the world has ever seen. There was less of sordid selfishness, more of broad-minded humanity and patriotism, in the party of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, and John A. Andrew than in any other party in our history. Ambition and other purely personal motives had, of

course, their share of influence, but the controlling purpose of the men who made up the organization was a sincere and earnest desire to free their country from the shame of slavery, and to make the great Republic, more than was ever possible under slavery, the worthy object of the admiration and affection of the whole world. The downfall of the party has been altogether as melancholy as its rise was inspiring. The great issues which had called it into existence having been settled, its original aim was gone, and it had no sufficient excuse for being. But shrewd men saw that here was an organization of tremendous force, which could be used for personal ends as it had been used for public purposes. Gradually it ceased to be "the party of great moral ideas," and became the party of great speculators. The power of taxation—the greatest and always the most jealously guarded of powers—was employed, at first with much secrecy, later more and more openly, to promote the fortunes of a comparatively small class of manufacturers at the North—precisely as before the war the whole influence of the Federal Government was exercised to protect the human chattels of the slaveholders at the South. The still surviving admiration of the Republican party's early record and the still lingering distrust of the Democracy rendered it more easy than it should have been to blind the people to Republican misdoing, and to alarm them with fears of national misfortune in case of a Democratic triumph. The greed of the protected interests at last wrought their downfall.

Harper's Weekly (Ind.), Nov. 19.—The new phase in American politics opened by the election of Mr. Cleveland may be summed up thus: Like the Federal party during the Administrations of Washington and John Adams, and like the Democratic party from the election of Jefferson to the victory of the anti-slavery movement, the Republican party was from the first election of Abraham Lincoln to our days what might be called the leading party of the period, because it embodied in itself, as the Federal and the Democratic parties had done in their times, the prevailing thought and aspiration of the popular mind. This the Republican party has ceased to do, and therefore it has ceased to be the leading party of the period. It has yielded that place to the new Democracy, as represented by Mr. Cleveland, which, reinforced as it is by the matured reform sentiment as well by the young intelligence of the country, is now to be regarded as being charged with the work of the time. The Republican party sinks down to the level of a mere opposition, to live mainly on the faults committed by the party in power. It will occupy a place in our politics very similar to that which was filled by the Whig party from the first election of General Jackson to the year 1852. It will, indeed, not be led by men like Clay and Webster, but it has talent enough in its ranks to do valuable service as a critic. It may deter the party in power from wanton abuses of its ascendancy. It may very efficiently promote reforms of high importance. It may also be able to carry a Presidential election again, as the Whig party twice succeeded in doing, but only as a temporary corrective, by way of episode—unless the Democrats in power show themselves utterly incapable of fulfilling the mission before them, and the Republicans then have courage and largeness of mind enough to throw overboard their old doctrines and aims, and to take the task of the period off the hands of their opponents. It is not probable, however, that the Democrats under their present leadership will give them such a chance.

Providence Journal (Ind.), Nov. 10.—The most practical present question regards the future of the Populists, and touching this there is room for a great diversity of opinions. It seems reasonable to say that the feeling of unrest for which the existence of this separate political organization of grangers stands, will not be entirely and immediately subdued whatever

the form in which it expresses itself in the future, but as to the continued maintenance and growth of the People's party, as it is at present organized and inspired, there is much more room for doubt. For the sake of temporary successes it has in many instances allied itself with the Democracy, and while these two have much in common at the West, it can scarcely be said that they have been in every instance actuated by the desire for the triumph of a special principle rather than their own immediate advance as political organizations. Here is the danger of the Populists, for when two political parties fuse to beat a third, the weaker of the allies is likely to reap only a small share of the accruing benefits, and to risk its very existence into the bargain. There are many political observers who believe that this fall's successful fusion schemes are harbingers of ill to the juvenescent party which has so eagerly embraced them.

Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 10.—The subjects that are before us in the near future, and which the growing People's party has had the wisdom to include in its platform, are national questions and issues, and they appeal to the educated common sense of the business men of the country rather than to the old lines of party fealty. In this respect we are distinctly shifting away from points already abundantly debated to new issues which confront other nations as well as ourselves, and which grow out of the commercial and industrial and social developments of national life. The recent contest has been principally in the field of economics. The entrance into this field means that these questions and their social relationships are the questions of the near future, and it is with the greatest interest that we can turn to the present educational forces of the nation and find that the brightest and best young persons among us are training themselves to meet intelligently the issues which are near at hand.

St. Louis Chronicle (Ind.), Nov. 10.—Weaver has made a strong fight. His party took up the advocacy of free coinage of silver, a pernicious, flatulent fallacy, but one that won them votes all through the West. That fact discounts the moral effect of their vote. Had they advanced upon the old parties boldly demanding the abolition of class privileges, and not at the same time demanding special benefits for classes within their ranks, there would be to-day a third party rising as irresistibly as did the Republican party from its original defeat in 1856. The Populists have not dared to be true to their motto, and they stand to-day in no whit better form than did the Greenbackers in 1876, notwithstanding their larger vote.

Denver News (Silver organ), Nov. 11.—In any event, free coinage has been made a living, vital, aggressive issue in national politics. It now has disciplined generals, and an immense army of devoted followers. These will never again flinch, whether in State or national conventions, and, displaying courage and determination, as well as independence, the old parties—at least the Democratic party—will be compelled to espouse their cause or lose the bulk of Democratic States. Never again will the threat of a Force Bill destroy the logical discussion of party principles in a Presidential campaign in the South. With all fear of that political crime removed, the free coinage sentiment of the South will exert itself; and should Mr. Cleveland effectually interpose his veto or influence against the measure, many of the Southern States will swing out of the Democratic column to take their places with the new party, that will have for its corner-stone financial legislative reform, with free coinage for silver indelibly carved upon it. The outlook for free coinage is bright. It may not come as early as we hope, but, if the men of Colorado will stand firm and true by the pledge of the Silver League, the friends of silver in the other States will rally to them and make sure the victory not far from view.

New York People (Socialist), Nov. 13.—It seems clear, every additional fact gleaned from

the polls seems to point to the conclusion, that the people did not stampede over to the Democratic party. The tremendous Cleveland majority in the Electoral College will hide this fact for a while and make it appear that the Democracy won a positive victory. This is probably false. It will probably soon appear that there was less of a Democratic "victory" than a Republican defeat. The people fell away from the Republican party; in large numbers they joined independent parties of protest, as the large third parties' votes denote; some of the discontented probably went over to the Democrats, but a large majority either stayed at home or voted in some way against both Cleveland and Harrison. The full returns will probably show that the Cleveland vote was not swollen by the vote that Harrison lost. There is little doubt that this view is correct. If it finally proves itself true at all points, then may the Presidential year of 1892 bear close comparison with that of 1856. Then may we conclude that history is repeating itself; that the Republican party having fulfilled its original mission is now crumbling to pieces; that, the same as the Federalist party of old, and later the Whig party, it is now about to be smashed; and that the old Democratic party, which has ever served as the dead weight of the country, is returned temporarily to power, to be kept there until the future party of emancipation shall have gathered enough strength to put out the "Democracy" again, rule the country, and lead it on to the next higher plane of civilization—the Coöperative Commonwealth. If, indeed, we are now traveling through the experience of 1856, then the greatest responsibility devolves immediately upon the progressive elements that have this year cast third party votes. Guided by true patriotism, by abnegation and intelligence, they should, between now and next Presidential year, recognize the true needs of the times, and set up a truly representative Presidential platform and ticket—a platform upon which the class of the intelligent disinherited can stand from one end of the country to the other; a ticket that it can support enthusiastically, and which will then sweep the country clearer yet than the country was swept in 1860 by the ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln.

VARIOUS VIEWS ABOUT PAST AND FUTURE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

From an interview with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago Herald, Nov. 13.—No man could have carried the Republican party to success. Neither Mr. Blaine with his brilliancy and magnetism, Mr. Reed with his great parliamentary reputation, nor Mr. McKinley with his record as a protector of American industries could have made up for the absence of a great moral or sentimental issue in the campaign. The lack of this was what defeated Mr. Blaine in 1884. The campaign was waged on material issues and mathematical lines and an arithmetical campaign will never be triumphant to the Republican party. It must have something more to inspire it than the bread which perisheth. There are hundreds of thousands of men who care nothing about the tariff or Free Trade, and who think but little over the currency, who would be brought out and be vital forces if some great moral or sentimental question were involved.

Dispatch from Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to President Harrison.—The returns show we have been defeated by a pronounced majority. The defeat can only be attributed to a reaction against the progressive policies of the Republican party.

Dispatched from Cincinnati, New York Times, Nov. 11.—Speaking of the results of the election, General Lew Wallace to-day said: "There was a great feeling of unrest. I do not take it that there was so much of an insane desire for a change merely. Our people vote thought-

fully as a people. But there was a desire to break away from party bonds. People sometimes become so held in by party that they become restless and will break out. That is what it was this time, and just what were the reasons behind it all no one of us can tell at this moment."

J. S. Clarkson in the Iowa State Register, Nov. 11.—It is an order from the American people for a change in the industrial and economic policy of the Government. . . . The result is not a personal defeat of President Harrison, nor really a defeat of the party. It is a Protection defeat, a repudiation of high tariff, a Republican reverse in a field where it put aside all the nobler issues and staked everything on the economic and mercenary issue. . . . In the day of new energy the Republican party will not allow a million of its voters to be disfranchised because they are its members, and it will draw its line openly and boldly, and free itself alike from the Carnegies, Fricks, and others who betrayed Protection to gain cheap labor, and from all others wearing its name for purposes of their own gain.

Dispatch from Washington, Nov. 11.—Senator Sherman said: "I am not given to discussing the reasons for the result of an election, but I have no hesitation in saying I believe Mr. Cleveland owes his victory to the tariff question. The Democratic arguments on this issue appealed to the laboring men, who thought they were not getting their full share of the benefits of Protection, and they voted against us. Since the Democrats have elected their President, I am glad that they will also be in full control of both Houses of Congress, so that the entire burden of responsibility will fall on their shoulders. I suppose they will carry out their ideas of tariff legislation, and that we will have an opportunity of testing practically the two systems of Protection and Free Trade as applied to this country. Personally I have no doubt as to what the popular verdict will be four years hence."

From an interview with Benjamin Butterworth, Philadelphia Times, Nov. 13.—The McKinley Law is responsible. The people grew restless, discontented, and resentful over the abuses, not the uses, of the Protective doctrine in the 51st Congress. They objected to a condition of things that by law took from one to give to another, that infused the blood of one industry into another—not that wages in the protected industry might be larger, but that the profits of the capitalists in that industry might be swelled. In other words, the masses objected to being robbed for the benefit of those who are protected by tariff schedules. They wanted conditions equalized, and they said so last Tuesday with an emphasis and a unanimity that fairly took away the breath of the Chinese wall policy and almost swept the Republican party off its feet. I had thought that perhaps the modification of the McKinley doctrine, as enunciated at Minneapolis, coupled with the radical tariff plank in the Chicago platform, might cause a reaction from the verdict of 1890, but the result shows that the wrath of the people has risen rather than abated. They have put their feet down unmistakably on McKinleyism. The heavy losses suffered by the Republicans everywhere show that the sentiment of the people is unanimous on this question. I do not blame the Republican managers. All the political skill, all the money that could be used could not have stemmed the tide. It was the verdict of the independent voters born of deep-seated conviction.

Dispatch from Chicago, Nov. 10.—The veteran editor Joseph Medill says: "The great masses of the laboring people were dissatisfied and also ignorant of the true cause of their troubles. They blamed the McKinley Bill, and, not thoroughly understanding the measure, listened to the Democratic leaders and believed what they said when they told the laboring men the McKinley Bill protected the

already rich manufacturers but gave the poor man no relief. They could see no immediate return for themselves, and whenever a man became suddenly rich they attributed it to this measure, and were disappointed to think they had received no corresponding benefit. Disappointment leads to dissatisfaction, dissatisfaction leads to discontent, and when a people are discontented they revolt. That is the history of this last campaign."

"Do you think the McKinley Bill was a mistake?" he was asked.

"I myself favored a modified tax," answered Mr. Medill slowly. "I would have increased the free list and I don't believe I should have raised the tax any. I think the McKinley Bill was a mistake, but men wiser than I and more in the councils of our party decided that this measure must be passed."

From an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury.—There were three classes of people who voted the Democratic ticket: One was a set of manufacturers who got tired of labor troubles and who came to the conclusion that Free Trade was better for them because it would reduce wages and thus compensate for the reduction of the tariff. Another class concluded that the McKinley Bill was too high. I do not know what effect those people had, but it was an excuse for such people as MacVeagh and Gresham to turn front. The third was cheap labor. That class thought the profits made by the manufacturers were not fairly distributed; that proprietors got too much and they too little. The school question affected Illinois and Wisconsin. In fact, the Lutheran Church made itself felt in the West. When I got to Ohio I discovered trouble among the laboring men. They were talking about Homestead and about Carnegie being too rich, while they were poor. The Republicans seem to have lost as many votes in Pennsylvania as were lost in Ohio.

Dispatch from Springfield, Ill., Nov. 10.—Senator Cullom was asked his opinion as to the cause and meaning of the landslide in Illinois and in the nation. The Senator promptly replied: "Our losses in this State are mainly due to the school question, but in the nation at large they are due, in my judgment, to the passage of the McKinley Law and the impression in the minds of the masses in regard to it. When it was passed the people expected us to revise the tariff, and revise it in the direction of reducing duties, and while we did make reductions, they were disappointed and dissatisfied because so many increases were made. When the bill came to the Senate from the House we cut out many of these increases, but when it went back to the House and got into the conference committee enough of them were restored to put us on the defensive and at a great disadvantage. Yes, I think, our defeat can fairly be attributed to the McKinley Bill."

Dispatch from Boston, Nov. 11.—Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge said of the election: "It means very clearly that the verdict of the people is against the Protective policy, and in favor of a change which will bring tariff for revenue only or Free Trade. The majority of the people evidently want to try that experiment. In the West, also, it means that a large number of people desire cheap money in the form of free coinage or State bank paper. The Democratic losses in Congress have weakened the sound money element, and the Protection element in their party. Their places have been taken by Republicans who are Protection and sound money men, but the result of that change will be to leave the Free Trade and cheap money element in the Democratic party more supreme than ever."

New York Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 11.—Democratic armies have been shouting "No Force Bill! No McKinley Bill! No monopolies!" Very well; the people have given the Democratic party power to prevent any new Election Bill and to sweep away all United States laws regulating elections. They have given

that party power to repeal the McKinley Bill and substitute a tariff for revenue only, or abolish the tariff altogether. They have given that party power to extirpate all existing trusts and monopolies, whether in manufactures or mining, in currency or in transportation, and to make similar combinations forever impossible. When all this has been done, what next? Negations are barren. For more than thirty years the Democratic party has not originated a single measure or policy. Until it develops a creative power yet unsuspected, what has it to exist for after its noes have been duly recorded? The instant that party passes beyond the region of barren negations and attempts to do anything, the radical hostility of its elements, one to another, must begin to operate just as the explosive forces in powder are set free by a touch of the live coal. One other permanent fact is that the party and policy under which the people have enjoyed the highest prosperity they have ever known cannot go out like a snuffed candle. In the minds of all men that party and policy will live, challenging comparison every hour.

Boston Journal (Rep.), Nov. 10.—The Republican party has nothing to apologize for or regret as regards its policy, its methods, or its candidates. Its policy has been well tested, and has redounded to the national credit and prosperity. Its methods are open to the light of day. Its candidates have borne the severest scrutiny without detriment. Our opponents will find the Republican party a watchful antagonist, and their lease of power will not be a long one.

Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.), Nov. 11.—The cause of Protection has been hurt by the extravagant expectations as to what it is possible for Government to do for the people by means of the fiscal policy. People talked as if Protection put money directly into the pockets of manufacturers and that it depended simply upon their own will and pleasure how much of the fund they would pay over to their employes. Looked at from this point of view Protection was bound to be a failure. Its benefits have been so long experienced that they are regarded as a part of the natural order of things, so that it got small credit for the good it does while it got great blame for not doing what it cannot do. Add to this disaffection some special provocations in the way of lavish appropriations, the Federal Elections Bill, etc., and then break down the force of habit by putting on the people a new-fangled voting system, and the revolution is explained.

Syracuse Standard (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 12.—We cannot agree with those Republicans who too hastily have reached the conclusion that in the result of the election is to be discerned the extinction of Protection as a party principle. Its rejection is the temporary command of the majority, and its survival in its essential strength will best be secured by any attempt to put into force a series of economic measures based on the fallacy of Free Trade. Protectionists could ask for no quicker way of returning to power than the enactment of a law consistent with the declaration of the Chicago platform stigmatizing as unconstitutional the levying of duties in excess of actual necessities for revenues. To that extremity it is hardly likely the winning party will go even in its maddest moments. It is the sober second thought which resides in the human intelligence, whether it be Democratic or Republican, that guarantees the country against the worst that the incoming party can do and reassures the country. The commercial supremacy of the United States cannot be ruined by any policy in four years.

Syracuse Journal (Rep.), Nov. 12.—The Republican party is the only party in this country occupying an affirmative, definite, matured attitude. The Democracy is merely the party of opposition, of many factions and fragments, which, under the necessity of unification and of doing something on definite lines,

will be found disappointing and wanting. Then, again, will the Republican party come into popular favor.

Louisville Commercial (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 12.—Under all the circumstances it is fair to conclude that the labor unions practically declared a boycott against the Republican ticket and that the country has to take account of a new secret oath-bound political party, which regards nothing but the narrow interests and prejudices of a class. If this is true the labor unions have "bit off their nose to spite their face." If Protection is not for the interest of the workingmen of the country it is not of enough interest to other people to bother about, and if they care so little about it as to strike it down whenever they get into a quarrel over wages or hours its most ardent supporters will soon be ready to let it go.

Detroit Journal (Rep.), Nov. 12.—The Republican defeat has, of course, brought to the surface its due proportion of sneaks and catiffs. They are rushing around, explaining that it was the odious McKinley Bill that did the business. They were all the time opposed to it. They knew it would injure the country and, perhaps, ruin the party. If their advice had been followed, it would never have been loaded upon the shoulders of the party. It was contrary to good policy, correct economy, and was bad politics in the bargain. They wash their hands of it, and now that the party is defeated it must repudiate all that it has been fighting for, join the enemy, pull down its colors, and run up the flag of the other camp. Such groveling and whining disgusts every manly Republican and excites the scorn even of honest Democrats.

St. Paul Dispatch (Rep.), Nov. 12.—The faint cry which is raised that the election of Cleveland, and of a Democratic Congress, means the downfall of Protection, attests in its way that those who raise it do not believe what they themselves avow. The country has not declared against Protection any more than it has in favor of Free Trade. It has declared against the attempt of a national executive to usurp the powers and functions of the party which elected him, and to put his individual will in the stead of the decrees of that party. To Republicans the party owes its defeat, not to Democrats or Populists or Mugwumps. Either by voting for the opposition candidates or by not voting at all the Republicans of the several States have set the seal of their condemnation upon a President who provoked party dissension, repudiated those who elected him, made his personal hostilities the measure of party loyalty, and who in his nature is as incapable of arousing and winning the warm fealty of others as is a man of buckram.

Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin (Rep.), Nov. 10.—Inasmuch as the workingmen of the land have voted for Free Trade, thus revolutionizing the policy of the National Government, the sooner the new policy is tried the better. Let our country have a full taste of tariff for revenue only, and then we will see how the working people will like it. Republicans, who have been striving to maintain high wages in this country and protect labor in every possible way from the grinding effects of cheaper labor in Europe, cannot be expected to longer successfully resist the Free Trade policy for which the workingmen have voted.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), Nov. 11.—The fact remains that New York City gave Mr. Cleveland thirty-six Electoral votes and Chicago twenty-four. The vote in those cities was controlled by Tammany and the slums. It is humiliating to intelligent, patriotic Americans to know that the election was thus decided by the worst element in the two largest cities of the country, but it is a fact. It is the weak point in universal suffrage that the balance of power almost invariably passes into the hands of the rabble in large cities.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

REPUBLICAN AND INDEPENDENT OPINION.

Indianapolis News (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 12.—The President of this year was not merely elected, but nominated by the people. Not only did the politicians of his party do all they could to prevent his nomination in private scheming, but they used public affairs to that end. The conduct of the House of Representatives was calculated to defeat him. The plain mandate of the people as expressed at the polls in 1890 was disregarded in order to set up the "pins," as it was hoped, to prevent Cleveland from being the nominee. Never since Lincoln has there been a President so entirely the choice of the people as in this instance of Grover Cleveland.

New York Mail and Express (Rep.), Nov. 11.—No one will deny that Mr. Cleveland is strong with the better rather than with the worse elements of his party. In some things during his first term he displayed deep convictions, and in one of two signal instances all admit that he had the courage of those convictions. We do not hesitate to commend his original attitude toward free silver, although no one will claim that he has maintained that attitude conspicuously during the recent campaign. The people who voted for him in large part believe that Grover Cleveland is better than his party, and look to him in the coming four years, the last which he can ever hope to serve as President, to find him the Chief Executive of the nation more than of a party. If these hopes shall be realized it will be a pleasant disappointment for the nation, and, on the threshold of his Administration, we bid the President-elect Godspeed in every patriotic purpose that lies in his heart.

Topeka Capital (Rep.), Nov. 10.—It would be foolish to assert that the country is in any great peril from the Democratic party. The party is in the main patriotic and intelligent and will not exploit any hobbies aside from those which themselves are open to debate. We endured one Administration of Grover Cleveland and the country still lived. There is nothing heretical or preposterous in the principles of the Democratic party. That Cleveland has been elected President by an enormous majority is infinitely preferable to even a slight extension into new territory of the dangerous follies of the People's party. It is a source of congratulation to all good citizens that the party of fiat and socialism is dead beyond the possibility of resurrection for many campaigns in the future.

Lincoln (Neb.) Evening News (Rep.), Nov. 11.—It is fortunate that a man like Cleveland will occupy the President's chair immediately after the political revolution. With another man at the helm Democratic zeal might seriously disturb the peace and security of the nation; but with Cleveland as President, Democratic recklessness will be curbed. Mr. Cleveland is not a believer in free coinage; neither is he a Free Trader. He would be likely to veto a free coinage bill (but he will probably never have the opportunity), and his tariff views are so much at variance with the declaration and intent of the National Democratic platform that he can properly be called a Protectionist. On most public questions Mr. Cleveland is reasonably sound, more so than almost any other Democrat in the country. The business men of the country would rather see Grover Cleveland President, if the President has got to be a Democrat, than any other member of his party.

Denver News (People's party), Nov. 10.—Differ as one may with Mr. Cleveland, he is unavoidably impressed with the sturdy character of the man. No one can contemplate his marvelous history—crowded into the narrow space of ten years—without a certain wonder and admiration. It can be the work of neither chance nor fate. It is the commanding influence of sturdy, honest, and broad, practical common sense. The people are impressed

with a conviction which cannot be undermined, that Cleveland is able, far-seeing, and inflexibly honest.

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.), Nov. 13.—In this work of setting the discontented against the prosperous people of the country Herr Most is *facile princeps*. He is, in some respects, abler than either Cleveland or Stevenson. When Stevenson talked about the "wail of starving workmen" issuing from the factory, of the "wasted forms of poverty arising from the farms and fields," he was only paraphrasing Most. Cleveland, whining about the burdens of the people, differed only from Most in degree.

THE OHIO SURPRISE.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Nov. 11.—Our esteemed Republican contemporary, the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, on the morning following the election, had a ringing editorial headed "Ohio!" and the exclamation point which took the place of the period was big and bold and black. Here is the clarion note which our unhorsed contemporary bugled out over the chaotic field of battle and defeat:

OHIO!

There stands McKinley's State; look at it! Republican and Protectionist by 25,000 majority, reaching across its boundary line and clasping hands with Pennsylvania, a State full of workmen, who have rolled up over 85,000 majority for Harrison, McKinley, and Protection. Whatever the Protectionist of New York may have done, whatever mistaken religious zeal may have done in another State, there stands Ohio, and there stands the great industrial State of Pennsylvania, at the head of the Ohio river, each of them solid as a rock for Republicanism and Protection.

Yes, "there stands McKinley's State; look at it!" Gone is that "25,000 majority," "like the mist on the mountain, like the dew on the forest," and the vote is so close that only the official count can settle it. Yes, there stands Ohio, but the State which has furnished two out of seven Republican Presidents and reared a third (the defeated candidate for reelection himself) and whose Governor was considered the leader of the party and its next nominee for President, is thought to be standing in the Democratic column! But there stands Pennsylvania; at least she was standing there at the hour of going to press, although that 85,000 majority had tumbled some 20,000. Stick close to Pennsylvania and let other States alone, bewildered contemporaries of the Republican press. That is the only safe rule in a storm like this.

Lynchburg Virginian (Dem.), Nov. 12.—Outside the canvassing which was done by the Congressional candidates, neither of the great parties made more than a perfunctory campaign in the State. The Democrats paid little or no attention to it, conceding it to Harrison by from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. The Republicans felt so sure of it that they allowed all their best speakers, Sherman, McKinley, and Foraker, to go into other States to help carry them for Harrison. Yet all the time the Ohio voters were thinking over the issues at stake, and when election day arrived they went to the polls in silence and recorded such a verdict against McKinley that the expected Republican majority, which had not failed that party for thirty-six years, was wiped out. This quiet, uninfluenced proceeding is the most eloquent testimony adduced by the election as to the real meaning of the result. It shows that campaign agitation and campaign committees were merely the people's agents in recording the verdict, and that, had there been no campaign made, the people would have reached substantially the same conclusion that they did.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Nov. 11.—In 1888 the Democrats again began resorting to the demagogue cry about the rich oppressing the poor. The election of Campbell followed in 1889. In 1890 the Republican plurality was under 11,000, and but for the strong personality of Governor McKinley and the weakness of Campbell the State would have been much

closer than it was last year. The trouble at Homestead gave the Democratic demagogues an opportunity this year to denounce the Republican tariff system and to declare that Protection was only for the employer and not for the employé; in fact, that all Republican legislation was for the rich and against the poor. They took advantage of their opportunity very shrewdly. The working people believed them, and the result is shown in an aggregate net Democratic gain of nearly 12,000 in twelve manufacturing counties of the State. If Ohio has gone Democratic, it doesn't mean that the State is forever lost to the Republicans. Experience under a Democratic President and Democratic Congress will teach the people that if laws are passed for the rich, and against the poor, one party is as likely to do it as another. Protection is almost certain to continue the main feature of the tariff system, and the exposure of Democratic false pretenses will, inside of two years, turn every Republican who voted for Cleveland Tuesday back into his own party again. Ohio has slumped worse before, and in view of the results in other strongly Republican States, Democrats have not much to crow over or Republicans to be ashamed of in the great Buckeye Commonwealth.

CONGRESSMAN HARTER'S TRIUMPH.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 12.—The Republicans made extraordinary exertions to defeat Mr. Harter, first by their gerrymander, and second by plans to defeat his reelection on Tuesday last. Neither of these efforts succeeded, Mr. Harter having been elected by a majority of nearly 2,000 votes. Every Republican, as well as every Democrat, in the country who feels any concern whatever for fair Congressional representation, or for honest money, should rejoice in the triumph of this able, honorable, and useful member of Congress. In the long and strenuously contested struggle for free and unlimited silver coinage, which occurred in the House during the last session, there was no force opposed to that iniquitous and ruinous scheme which was more powerfully or so intelligently and ably directed than that which Representative Harter brought to bear against it. If it could be said that the defeat of the free coinage iniquity was by the determination of one man accomplished in the House, it having been already passed by the Senate, Mr. Harter was that man. It is, however, well known that Mr. Harter contended not only for his own views in favor of safe, honest money, but that he especially represented in the contest against free and unlimited silver coinage the views of Grover Cleveland on that occasion and on that subject. Democrat as Mr. Harter is, he dealt the heaviest and the most effective blows which were struck at the scheme of a powerful faction of his party in the House to debase the currency. As the leader in the fight against free silver, and as the representative of Mr. Cleveland's opposition to it, Mr. Harter, in a greater degree than any other Republican or Democratic member, contributed to its defeat. Mr. Harter's return for another term to the scenes of his courageous and successful contest against free silver is a triumph which the whole country may be properly congratulated upon. It is precisely such broad-minded, honest, able men as he that are needed in Congress.

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 13.—There were so many "gratifying incidents" in the result of last Tuesday's election that it is difficult to keep track of them all. Among them was certainly the reelection of Congressman Harter of Ohio, in a district that was cut out for the special purpose of defeating him or any other Democratic candidate who might be nominated in it. Mr. Harter took such a firm and courageous stand against the free-silver delusion and has been so conspicuous in his advocacy of a sound currency that his reelection

in a strong Republican district is very significant. He has not contented himself with merely taking a "position," but he has had positive and useful suggestions to make, and has advocated a progressive policy.

MCKINLEY.

Dispatch from Youngstown, O., Nov. 10.—Robert Walker, a close personal friend of Governor McKinley, saw the latter on a railway train to-day, and asked him what he thought of the result of the election. The Governor said: "The verdict was rendered by the American people, and their will is law."

Detroit Evening News (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 14.—The first Napoleon was not knocked wholly speechless at Waterloo. His first words were, paraphrastically—placing his hand over the fifth button of his coat—"This stomach-ache did it." The last Napoleon, our little Napoleon, has not yet uttered any first words.

Boston Globe (Dem.), Nov. 12.—Where is William McKinley? He has scarcely been heard from since last Tuesday. It seems but yesterday that the overweening and boastful Napoleon of Protection stood in Music Hall declaring that the last Democrat would retire beyond the setting sun on Nov. 8, or words to that effect. Mr. Reid partially atoned for the wild ranting of his Boston partner by his gentlemanly and moderate language. The reviser of the robber tariff has turned out to be the huge Jonah of the Republican craft. He kept up his foolish invective until the very eve of the election: but "Oh, how different in the morning." William McKinley has been "called down." His own State has repudiated him, and it is doubtful if after the expiration of his term as Governor he is ever chosen again to public office.

Detroit Free Press (Dem.), Nov. 11.—Governor McKinley is his own iconoclast. From his own lips came the proof that the worship bestowed upon him was undeserved. There was a popular idea before the campaign that he was a thinker, an economist, and a statesman. His speeches on the stump forever dispelled the delusion. His equipment in point of intellect and knowledge is far inferior to that of a dozen men in his party whose claims to leadership he regarded as far below his own. His exhibitions of ignorance were given wherever he appeared. He displayed himself a demagogue, dishonest in some of his contentions and inexcusably ignorant in others. The monopolists used him as their tool in Congress, and it needed but his public appearance in such a campaign as is just closed to show his utter unworthiness and incompetency. The false idol shattered itself.

STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

Salt Lake Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 10.—Reasoning from natural causes, there will be no loss of time after Mr. Cleveland gets in the White House again, with both branches of Congress Democratic, in giving Utah Statehood. Utah as a State would have three Electoral votes for their ticket if they gave the Territory Statehood, and that will settle the matter. Our judgment is that there will be a call for a Constitutional Convention next summer, that a Constitution will be framed, that it will be carried to Congress at the opening of the session in 1893, with a demand for admittance on that Constitution, it having already been regularly framed and passed upon by a vote of the people. We look to see Statehood for Utah in January, 1894.

Address to the People of Utah by the Democratic Territorial Committee.—The Democratic Territorial Committee hereby extend cordial congratulations to the people of Utah. Victory has crowned the struggles of the great party for the right, both nationally and locally. . . . This grand consummation fills our hearts with inexpressible joy. It is the triumph of

truth, the downfall of political heresy, the condemnation of force and fraud, and the supremacy of constitutional government. Utah has maintained her place and prestige as a Democratic commonwealth. In spite of sophistry, trickery, the misuse of ecclesiastical authority by subordinate Church officials, and the employment of every unfair and untruthful method which Republican ingenuity could invent, the citizens of this Territory have stood firmly by the principles of Democracy, and proven beyond the shadow of a doubt the sincerity of their convictions and the fidelity of their party allegiance. This is a rebuke alike to their Republican maligners and to the Church underlings who, in defiance of the emphatic public declarations of the highest Church officials, that the members were perfectly and entirely free in all political matters, attempted to make the people believe that it was their duty to support the Republican party because that was the desire of their Church leaders. What the conditions of Utah would be to-day had that false counsel been followed, is plain to everybody in the light of the glorious victory of Democracy. Utah as a Republican Territory would be Utah out in the cold. As it is, the prospects are bright indeed for imminent Statehood. Her people have once more demonstrated their fitness for self-government. "Liberalism" has met its quietus; the anti-Statehood faction is smothered by the ballots of the indignant citizens. Utah has cause to rejoice beyond measure. We congratulate her on the brilliant future that is heralded in this great Democratic triumph. We have nothing but praise for her stalwarts who have faced the foe and, against apparent odds, achieved this overwhelming victory, and for the voters who have thus so effectually silenced the enemy at the polls. Let God be praised, and let Utah resound with shouts of everlasting joy.

New York World (Dem.), Nov. 16.—The figures for Utah are 207,905, exceeding those of any of the six States last admitted except South Dakota. Utah is also supposed to be Democratic, but there was the additional excuse of polygamous practices on the part of the Mormons. That objection was once sound, but it is less pertinent now. The Mormon Church has apparently surrendered to civilization, and Utah will now probably come into the Union with a Constitution in harmony with the country's institutions.

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP.

AN INTERESTING SITUATION.

An animated discussion has begun among the Democrats of New York about the Senatorship. The next Legislature will choose a successor to Senator Hiscock, and it will be controlled by the Democrats. Immediately after the election Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and Mr. Richard Croker declared for Edward Murphy, Jr. The *Elmira Gazette*, Senator Hill's organ, warmly advocated Mr. Murphy's cause, and it became evident that there was a general preference for him among the Hill Democrats.

Mr. Murphy operates at Troy a brewery of magnitude, and is, in fact, best known to the people as a millionaire brewer. It is understood that he is not looked up to with pride by the better element of the Democratic party. In the field of national politics his chief reputation was obtained at the Chicago Convention, where he became conspicuous by publishing an interview denouncing the Mugwumps. But Mr. Murphy has for years been the Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, and it is claimed by his friends that he has done more for Democratic success in the State than has been accomplished by any other man.

The so-called anti-machine Democratic papers, like the *Brooklyn Eagle*, have started an anti-Murphy campaign that promises to become earnest.

The situation is complicated by the nomination of the Hon. Carl Schurz by the New York

Times. This has called forth indignant protest from the New York *Sun* on moral grounds. The *Sun* objects to humiliating the Democratic party by conferring honor upon a beneficiary of "The Fraud of 1876."

New York Herald, Nov. 13.—Chairman Murphy was in this city. His manner did not indicate that he was in the slightest degree alarmed at any talk of a contest. He was at the Hoffman House in the afternoon and had a consultation with Mr. Croker and Corporation Counsel Clark. When I approached Mr. Murphy he was closely scanning a horse book giving the records of thoroughbreds. He said he had no statement to make regarding the Senatorship, and that during his stay in the city would devote quite as much attention to the horse show as to politics.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 13.—Edward Murphy in the chair of Seward, Fenton, and Conkling! And yet it seems to offend the sense of nobody who supported Cleveland. The New York *Times*, which denounced Murphy three months ago as a "political bandit," a "blackguard," a "devil," an "evil-doer," and which has steadily held him up as one of the vilest politicians in the land, declared yesterday that his election had been agreed upon without the faintest sign of disapproval. The New York *Evening Post*, which has from time to time made out Murphy to be thoroughly unscrupulous, a "boodler" and a political harpy, now calls him "Mr." as a distinguishing mark of its esteem, and turns from a statement of the honor that awaits him to perform squaw dances on the prostrate bodies of "ignorant fanatics like McKinley!" It begins to look as if Mr. Cockran were as much in error when he said that the regular Democracy and the Mugwumps couldn't "fuse" as when he declared it to be impossible for Cleveland to carry New York. Murphy will doubtless be elected. He is admirably representative of the Democracy of New York. He is in politics for what he can make out of it. He has already made millions. A gas company, an electric lighting company, a bridge company, and a street railroad company in Troy, all absolute monopolies; a street railway monopoly in Albany, and the "Huckleberry" grab in this city—these are the expressions of his political principles. He is a Democrat for franchises, with whatever else, such as Free Trade or State bank currency, may be thrown in by absurdly serious persons like Carlisle, Morgan, and Mills. He will carry into the councils of the Senate all the weight and dignity to which the superb Democracy of New York is entitled. We doubt if a choice could be made more characteristic of the party as it exists in this State to-day, more expressive of its aspirations or more true to its genius. When Mr. Sherman seeks information as to New York's position in great matters of finance, what Democrat can answer with more authority than Murphy? When Mr. Aldrich inquires after the sentiment of New York in proposed adjustments of the tariff, what Democrat will know better how to enlighten him than Murphy? The change of popular thought in this State which has resulted in the preference of Cleveland over Harrison, and of Hill over Evarts, renders it especially suitable that Edward Murphy shall be the next Senator from New York.

JOY CANNOT BE CONFINED IN NASHVILLE.

Nashville American (Dem.), Nov. 12.—Joy cannot be confined. It will express itself. Young and old join in the carnival. They all feel young now. It seems a new birth to liberty, to hope, to patriotism. The old antebellum pride of home and country has returned. We are in the Union. From ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the Gulf, spreads the swelling tide of redemption. The long, black night of despair has opened into glorious morning. Freedom reigns and the republic lives. Justice and truth are enthroned again, and 65,000,000

of people are in the gladsome light shed upon the republic by the fathers. Why should not the joy of youth make the welkin ring? Why should not gray-bearded men become boys again during the resistless spell of this glorious victory? It is spontaneous; the streets are filled without concert of action; the heart must find vent for its fulness; the air is filled with continual shouts of joy by the enthusiastic multitudes; the sky is illuminated with countless rockets, typical of the fire of triumph which burns in the breast of the multitudes; music floats upon the air; youth and age sing and shout and dance together upon the streets. Day after day the glorious carnival continues. Long pent up feeling must have an outlet. Should not nearly thirty years of patient, heroic struggle in the gloom almost of despair have its requital? Should not the final dawn of the morning fill the hearts of the people with glory? The answer is the tireless step and shout of the populace as it fills the streets far down into the evening hours. Triumphant joy overcomes for the time the exhaustion of nature.

RE-ENTRANCE OF HENRY W. BLAIR.—Our old friend Mr. Blair will again shed the effulgence of his intellect upon national affairs. Blair is a hard fellow to suppress, and nobody has ever done it with much success except the Chinese. They squelched him down to a grease spot. His plurality for a seat in Congress from the 1st District of New Hampshire is only a few hundred, but it is enough to assure his election. He will now have a chance to take his old education scheme out of its bandbox, and, like the itinerant preacher, can turn his barrel upside down and draw out a lot of his stock sermons and literary curiosities. Blair will be one of the chief problems which will confront the Democratic majority in the next Congress. He will be more trouble to them than tariff or free silver. — *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.)*, Nov. 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The gifts of God to our people during the past year have been so abundant and so special that the spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not a call, but only the appointment of a day, when it may have a common expression. He has stayed the pestilence at our door; He has given us more love for the free civil institutions in the creation of which His directing providence was so conspicuous; He has awakened a deeper reverence for law; He has widened our philanthropy by a call to succor the distress in other lands; He has blessed our schools and is bringing forward a patriotic and God-fearing generation to execute His great and benevolent designs for our country; He has given us great increase in material wealth and a wide diffusion of contentment and comfort in the homes of our people; He has given His grace to the sorrowing.

Wherefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do call upon all our people to observe, as we have been wont, Thursday, the 24th day of this month of November, as a day of thanksgiving to God for His mercies, and of supplication for His continued care and grace.

THE LUTHER CELEBRATION.

London Times, Nov. 1.—Wittenberg, the old University town, once a part of the Saxon dominions, but long since incorporated with Prussia, is revered among German Protestants for its association with the principal scenes of Luther's stormy career. There in the University by the Elster gate he had been studying scholastic theology and preaching the doctrine he drew from the writings of St. Augustine, when the mission of the "pardoner," Tetzel,

opening his shameful traffic in indulgences, aroused his fiery indignation. The Schloss-Kirche of All Saints lay within the precincts of the Elector's palace at the other end of the old city on the Elbe, and thither on All Saints' Eve, Oct. 31, 1517, just before the customary display of the relics that was intended to stir up the devout purchasers of Tetzel's wares, Luther solemnly marched and nailed to the church door, to this day called the Thesenthür, the ninety-five theses, in which he challenged the whole doctrine and practice of the "pardoner's" trade. This event has made the old Schloss-Kirche of Wittenberg one of the historic shrines of Germany, and when, a few years ago, the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformer's birthday was celebrated, the idea sprang up of restoring the building on a magnificent scale. In Wittenberg Luther publicly burned on the bank of the Elbe the Pope's Bull condemning his heresies. From Wittenberg he was conducted by the Emperor's herald to the Diet at Worms. Thither he was returning after his gallant defiance of spiritual and temporal tyranny, when he was seized and carried off by friendly violence to the Wartburg. Back to Wittenberg he returned, in darker days, when he had been put to the ban of the Empire, declaring that where his duty called him he would go, "though it rained Duke Georges nine days running." At Wittenberg he married, and in the Schloss-Kirche he is buried, close to his friend and disciple Melancthon. In that town his translation of the Bible and the stirring hymns which are familiar to every German Protestant were published. No work of any sovereign or statesman has done so much as those creative beginnings of a real German language to engender a true national spirit among Germans and to prepare the way, slowly but certainly, for political unity.

THE ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

New York Times, Nov. 16.—The situation in France at present is analogous to the situation in this country after the Haymarket massacre. The explosion in Paris last week was a crime of the same cruel and cowardly and detestable nature as the explosion in Chicago. Yet that atrocity has been praised, and the repetition of it commended to the working people of France, at meetings of which the police has taken no notice, but which were so far public that the newspapers had no difficulty in finding them and in repeating what was said at them. It seems safe to say that in this country, where freedom of speech is held far more sacred than in France, such a thing could not have occurred without the prompt arrest and arraignment of the incendiary orators, or else that there would have been a general and effective expression of public indignation at the police which had failed to disperse the meetings and arrest the orators. The responsibility even of a State Government for the action or inaction of the local police would be very vague, while no responsibility whatever for it could be brought home to the National Government. In France, on the other hand, the police is under the direction of a Prefect who is merely an agent and representative of the central Government, which is technically responsible, and, after it has had notice, is actually responsible for whatever is done or omitted by the police. A Government which does not venture to take energetic measures to support itself against the assaults of Anarchy does not deserve to exist, and neither does a Government that is looking for a *modus vivendi* with men who are avowedly hostile to any Government. It does not seem that there can be much political risk in taking proceedings against the Anarchists, since the Radicals and Socialists, among whom alone their apologists can be sought, are in any case the enemies of the Ministry. It is, indeed, inconceivable that any faction or "group" in the Legislature could have been arrayed against the Ministry if that body had, from the first outbreak of

Anarchist violence, devoted itself to breaking up the Anarchists.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE FARMER.—That there is a possibility of the application of electric force becoming a great benefit to the farmer is pointed out by a writer in the *Engineering Magazine*. He estimates that 90 per cent. of the roads in the United States could be equipped with the necessary tracks, poles, and wires at a cost of \$3,500 per mile, and doubtless the time is not far off when it can be done for a considerably less amount. This writer says that the heaviest transportation charges which the farmer is compelled to pay are due to his horses, his road wagons, and the dirt roads, and that when he shall drive electric wagons on the highways he will soon learn also that the heavier part of his farm labor can be more expeditiously and cheaply performed by electric power than by horse power. It is suggested as one very important result of such changed conditions that they would have an effect upon the movement of population. Many of the causes which induce population to drift to the cities would be removed, and the country would be regarded as an ideal place for the rearing and training of children. There is nothing fanciful in this, and undoubtedly its practical realization is only a matter of time, not universally, perhaps, but in the more prosperous and progressive sections of the country. To the extent which the application of electrical force may be found practicable and profitable in connection with the agricultural interests it will undoubtedly be employed in due time.—*Omaha Bee*.

THE SLAVE TRADE STILL FLOURISHING.—The slave trade appears to be on the increase on the East Coast of Africa, owing probably to the high price of slaves. A report just to hand from a generally reliable correspondent states that caravans from the interior, most of them with a quantity of human merchandise, are arriving on the coast daily. These caravans, it is declared, have experienced no difficulty in passing through Vituland, and slaves have also been embarked at points in the neighborhood of Zeilah, Djibouti, Massowah, and Suakim. The Arabs are said to be greatly incensed, however, at the great number of their captives who are lost before reaching the markets, the proportion being, under present conditions, about 70 per cent. of the number with which the caravans start from the interior. The traders will now accept in exchange nothing but fire-arms of the best manufacture, and ammunition. Raids on a large scale by numerous and well-armed bands of traders are expected to be made, as soon as the winter sets in, towards the countries further to the south—that is, into the territories of the Congo Free State and British and German East Africa. The prospects are certainly not encouraging.—*The Colonies and India (London)*.

AN UNSUITABLE NAME FOR AFRO-AMERICAN LADIES.—We print in another column of the *Age* a short article from Col. W. Conant Church, the editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, on the use of the term "wench" by the *Internal Revenue Record*, in referring to Afro-American women who had secured seats to witness the Columbian parade in New York. We quite agree with Colonel Church that the term "wench" was once used to describe a "maid-servant or working girl." We find the term used in all old English authorities; but, as Colonel Church admits, the term has long degenerated into an opprobrious epithet and is now used in this country to describe a woman of low social position or loose morals. There is no doubt that the *Internal Revenue Record* used the term in this latter sense, and that is the reason why we resented the indecent and uncalled for characterization. The *Record* writer did not know whether the women were Afro-American ladies or wenches.—*New York Age*.

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- Curtis (George William). Citizen. Warren Olney. *Overland*, Nov., 3½ pp. The character of Mr. Curtis as a citizen.
- Howe (Julia Ward). Lexington. *Home-Maker*, Nov., 2 pp. With Portraits.
- Michelangelo. Mrs. Ross. *XIX Cent.*, London, Nov., 13 pp.
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- Dictionaries (English). A New Experiment in. The Rev. Herbert Thurston. *Month*, London, Nov., 18 pp. Refers to *The Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words and Phrases*.
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- Tennyson—The Tributes of His Friends. The Right Hon. Prof. Huxley, Frederic W. H. Meyers, The Hon. Roden Noel, F. T. Palgrave, Aubrey de Vere, Theodore Watts, The Editor. *XIX Cent.*, London, Nov., 14 pp.
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- Wagner and the Voice. Clement Tetedoux. *Music*, Nov., 34 pp. In defense of Wagner.

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- French Charges and British Officials. Captain Lugard. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Nov., 8 pp. Deals with the accusations against the action of British officials in Uganda.
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- Baptism of the Spirit. The Rev. R. F. Horton, M.A. *Preacher's Mag.*, Nov., 7 pp.
- Bible-Study. The Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 13 pp. Methods of systematic Bible-study.
- Catholic Conference (The), 1892. *Month*, London, Nov., 13 pp. Points out, especially, the contrast between Protestant Church Congresses and Catholic Conferences.
- Christianity, Historical Preparation for. The Rev. Samuel Weir. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 11 pp.
- Christianity the Conservative Force in Free Governments. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 6 pp.
- Continent (a). The Conflict for. W. H. Withrow. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 12 pp. Calls special attention to Francis Parkman's volumes *A Half Century of Conflict*.
- Eschatology (Christian). Prof. R. J. Cooke, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 13 pp. Defines it.
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- Higher Criticism (The Rational and the Rationalistic). Pres. W. R. Harper, D.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 23 pp.
- Irenicon (An Apologetic). Prof. Huxley. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Nov., 15 pp. In answer to Mr. Harrison's article in the September *Fortnightly Review*.
- Jonah, the Fugitive Prophet. The Rev. W. Quance. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 24 pp. A study of the Book of Jonah.
- Messianic Prophecy. VII. Prof. J. M. Hirschfelder. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 11 pp.
- Moses: His Life and Its Lessons. Chapter VII. Mark Guy Pearse. *Preacher's Mag.*, Nov., 6 pp.
- Orthodoxy (Unconscious). The Rev. W. Harrison. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 24 pp. Calls attention to the undesigned recognition of many of the fundamental principles and teachings of Biblical revelation.
- Psalter (the), Origin and Religious Contents of. Prof. W. W. Davies, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 8 pp.
- Skepticism (Current)—The Scientific Basis of Faith. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 6 pp.
- Spiritual Life (The): A Dialogue. Vernon Lee. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 20 pp.
- Tatian's Diatessaron: Recent Evidence for the Authenticity of the Gospels. Michael Maher. *Month*, London, Nov., 24 pp.
- Voice (the), The Relation of, to Ministerial Success. The Rev. G. K. Morris, D.D. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 12 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Albedo (The Relative) of Planets. W. H. S. Monck. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 2 pp.
- Art in the Insane. James G. Kiernan, M.D. *Alienist and Neurologist*, Oct., 14 pp. Discussion of the paper "Art in the Insane," published in the April *Alienist and Neurologist*.
- Asteroids, Groups of. Prof. Daniel Kirkwood. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 4 pp.
- Athetosis (Double), Clinical Study of. Dr. Dimitri Ivan Michailowski. *Alienist and Neurologist*, Oct., 40 pp.
- Berkman, the Assailant of H. C. Frick, The Psychological State of. Theodore Diller, M.D. *Alienist and Neurologist*, Oct., 6 pp.
- Experts and Expert Testimony. Harold N. Moyer, M.D. *Alienist and Neurologist*, Oct., 8 pp. Concludes that the present system of expert medical evidence is faulty; gives reasons for this, etc.
- Globe (Our Molten). Alfred Russel Wallace. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Nov., 13 pp. An inquiry bearing on the question of the Earth's internal condition.
- Jupiter, the Recent Occultation of, The Lunar Atmosphere and. W. H. Pickering. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 7 pp. Illus.
- Meteorites, The Probable Origin of. Prof. George W. Coakley. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 11 pp.
- Nebular Hypothesis (The). Continued. J. E. Keeler. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 8 pp.
- Neurasthenia. D. A. Gorton, M.D. *Medical Times*, Nov., 5 pp.
- Nervous Matter, What Is It?—Auditory Nerves. James A. Carmichael. *Medical Times*, Nov., 5 pp.
- Nova Aurigæ, The Spectrum of, in February and March, 1892. W. W. Campbell. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 12 pp. With Plates.
- Ovary (the), Gyroma and Endothelioma of, Diagnosis and Some of the Clinical Aspects of. Mary A. Dixon Jones, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Nov., 8 pp.
- Psychology—Its Defects. The Rev. W. H. Moore, D.D. *Canadian Meth. Quar.*, Toronto, Oct., 5 pp.
- Pyramids (the), The Text of. Dr. Henry Brugsch. *Biblia*, Nov., 10 pp. A study of the inscriptions.
- Spectroscopic Investigations at the Physical Institution of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Prof. B. Hasselberg. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 8 pp.
- Sun, a Photographic Study of, Some Results and Conclusions Derived from. George E. Hale. *Astronomy and Astro-Physics*, Nov., 4 pp.
- Vivisection, The Morality of. 1. Victor Horsley, B.S., F.R.S. 2. Dr. Armand Ruffer. *XIX Cent.*, London, Nov., 14 pp. Criticises the position of the recent Church Congress at Folkestone on this question.
- Wound (a Mortal), What Constitutes. J. N. Hall, M.D. *Overland*, Nov., 4 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Burmese Traits. Henry Charles Moore. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Nov., 14 pp. Manners and customs of the Burmese.
- Charities, State Boards of. *Lend-A-Hand*, Nov., 16½ pp. The different ways and the special duties of boards of Charities in several States.
- Epileptics, a Colony for, The Story of. Edith Sellers. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 9 pp.
- Labour and the Hours of Labour: The Industrial Problem of the Day. William Mather, M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 23 pp.
- Labour Question (The). The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P. *XIX Cent.*, London, Nov., 31 pp. Deals with the programme of the Labor party in England.
- Law and Order Leagues, The Purpose of and Need for. L. Edwin Dudley. *Lend-A-Hand*, Nov., 6½ pp.
- Parliamentary Procedure. Jesse Macy. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Nov., 24 pp. A comparative study of the English and American governmental procedure.
- Payments (Deferred), The Standard of. Edward A. Ross. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Nov., 13 pp. Concludes that the monometallist argument is wholly unsound, and the bimetalist argument is not entirely right.
- People's Palace in London. Mrs. S. S. Blanchard. *Lend-A-Hand*, Nov., 4 pp. Descriptive.
- Providence, Impressions of. Mary Darmesteter. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 16 pp.
- Reform Movements, Regeneration as a Force in. The Rev. C. M. Morse. *Meth. Rev.*, Nov.-Dec., 8 pp.
- Santa Lucia (the), Over. Mary L. White. *Overland*, Nov., 19 pp. Illus. Descriptive of a trip in the wilds of the Coast Range in Monterey County, California.
- Siwash. E. Melissa. *Overland*, Nov., 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the language and customs of the Siwash Indians about Puget Sound.
- Social Work at the Krupp Foundries. S. M. Lindsay. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Nov., 33 pp.
- Wealth, Consumption of, Effects of, on Distribution. Wm. Smart. *Annals Amer. Academy*, Nov., 35 pp.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Asses, Wild and Tame. M. Bell. *Month*, London, Nov., 9 pp.
- Bicycle-Riding in Germany. Fanny B. Workman. *Outing*, Nov., 2 pp. Descriptive.

Current Events.

- Cogoleto, Where Columbus Was Born. Minnie L. Koffman. *Home-Maker*, Nov., 2 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Cooking, The Art of. Col. A. Kenney-Herbert (*Wyvern*). *XIX Cent.*, London, Nov., 10 pp.
- Dartmouth and the Dart. T. B. Russell. *Home-Maker*, Nov., 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Fisheries in California. David Starr Jordan. *Overland*, Nov., 9 pp. Information as to the changes made in the last ten years.
- Football Season (the) of 1891, Battles of. Walter Camp. *Outing*, Nov., 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Fruit-Growing in California. William Roberts. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Nov., 7 pp.
- Maybrick (Mrs.), Ought She to Be Tortured to Death? A Confession from South Africa and an Appeal from America. *Rev. of Revs.*, Nov., 7½ pp. With Portrait.
- Orchard (the), Looting. Phil Robinson. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Nov., 10 pp.
- Railways in Native Indian States. Edward Dicey, C.B. *XIX Cent.*, London, Nov., 11 pp.
- Sturgeon-Fishing in Russia. Robert F. Walsh. *Outing*, Nov., 14 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Yumi; the Japanese Long-Bow. R. G. Denig. *Outing*, Nov., 9 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the use of the long-bow in Japan.

FRENCH.

- La Fayette, During the Consulate and First Empire. M. Bardoux. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 15, pp. 39. Biographical and Historical.
- Talleyrand and General Macdonald. His Mission to Copenhagen in 1801. Georges Firmin-Didot. *Correspondant*, Paris, Sept. 10, pp. 6. Historical.
- Wallenstein (The New). G. Valbert. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, pp. 12. Comparison between Bismarck and Wallenstein, the famous general.
- Baudelaire, The Statue of. Ferdinand Brunetiere. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, pp. 13. Protest against a proposition to erect in Paris a Statue of Baudelaire, on account of his immorality.
- Parrain d'Annette (Le) (Annette's Godfather). Th. Bentzon. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, and 15, pp. 34, 29. Story in two parts.
- Vie Privée (La) de Michel Tessier. (The Private Life of Michel Tessier. Edouard Rod. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 15, pp. 47. First part of a novel.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

- Allston (Washington), Life and Letters of. Jared B. Flagg, M.A., S.T.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth. With 18 Reproductions of Allston's Paintings. \$5.
- Atlantis (The Lost) and Other Ethnographic Studies. Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$4.
- Atina, The Queen of the Floating Isle. M. B. M. Toland. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, Illus., \$2.50.
- Bernard of Clairvaux, The Times, The Man, and His Work. An Historical Study. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$2.50.
- Christ, Scenes from the Life of. Pictured in Holy Word and Sacred Art. Edited by Jessica Cone. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$3.50.
- Education (Early), The Place of the Story in, and Other Essays. Sara E. Wiltse. Ginn & Co., Boston. Cloth, 60c.
- Elizabethan and Jacobean Pamphlets. Edited by George Saintsbury. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.
- Frederick the Great, The Youth of. From the French of Ernest Lavisse, Professor at the Sorbonne, Paris. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$2.
- Greek Comedians (the), Stories from: Aristophanes, Philemon, Diphilus, Menander, Apollodorus, The Rev. Alfred J. Church. With Sixteen Illustrations After the Antique. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.
- Hebrews (the), The Epistles to. The Greek Text, with Notes and Essays. Brooke Foss Westcott. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$4.
- Historical and Political Essays. Henry Cabot Lodge. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston.
- Infectious Diseases, Hygienic Measures in Relation to. George H. F. Nuttall, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 75c.
- Ivory Gate (The). Walter Besant. Harper & Bros. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Japan: In History, Folk-Lore, and Art. William Elliot Griffis, D.D. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, 75c.
- Japs (The) at Home. Kodaked with Camera and Pen. Douglas Slader. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, Illus., \$3.50.
- Monk (The) and the Hangman's Daughter. Ambrose Bierce and G. A. Danziger. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, Illus., \$1.
- Mother and Child. Part I. Mother. Edward P. Davis, A.M., M.D. Part II. Child. John M. Keating, M.D., LL.D. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$2.
- Mrs. Bligh. A Novel. Rhoda Broughton. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.
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- Music (Modern), Studies in. Hector Berlioz, Robert Schumann, Richard Wagner. W. H. Hadow. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, with Portraits, \$2.25.
- Prue and I. George William Curtis. Harper & Bros. Cloth, Illus., \$3.50.
- Revelation and the Bible. An Attempt at Reconstruction. R. F. Horton, M.A. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.
- Serampore Letters: Being the Unpublished Correspondence of William Carey, and Others, with John Williams (1800-1816). Edited by Leighton and Mornay Williams. With an Introduction by Thomas Wright. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth.
- Skelly (Percy Bysshe), The Complete Poetical Works of. Edited, with an Introductory Memoir by George E. Woodbury. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. 8 vols., \$24.
- Student and Singer. The Reminiscences of Charles Santley. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.25.
- Supernatural (The): Its Origin, Nature, and Evolution. John H. King. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 2 vols. Cloth, \$6.
- Truth in Fiction; Twelve Tales With a Moral. Dr. Paul Carus. Open Court Pub. Co., Chicago.
- Under Summer Skies. Clinton Scollard. Charles L. Webster & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.
- Unto the Uttermost. James M. Campbell. Fords, Howard, & Hulbert, Cloth, \$1.
- Vic: The Autobiography of a Fox-Terrier. Marie More Marsh. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, Illus., \$1.

Wednesday, November 9.

The General Committee on Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins its annual meeting in Baltimore. A train is robbed on the Santa Fé Railroad in Oklahoma. In New York City, the trial of the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs is begun. Incoming steamships bring news of wreck and disaster at sea. Sir Julian Pauncefote and family arrive on the *Majestic*. A confidential clerk of James E. Ward & Co. is arrested for embezzling \$40,000. There is a considerable decline in stocks.

The Duke of Marlborough is found dead in bed at Blenheim Castle. The Lord Mayor's pageant and banquet take place in London; Mr. Gladstone and prominent members of the Cabinet are conspicuous by their absence. It is said that French troops have captured Caua and Muaco, in Dahomey, and are marching on Abomey.

Thursday, November 10.

Several arrests are made in Buffalo on account of alleged attempts to count out Republicans. Four people are burned to death in a railroad accident in Iowa. A heavy snowstorm prevails throughout the Eastern and Western States. It is announced that Edward Murphy, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is a candidate for United States Senator. The cruiser *Cincinnati* is launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In New York City a report is made by the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, advising Sunday closing unless more money is granted by the city.

It is found that the death of the Duke of Marlborough was due to heart disease. The report of the death of Theodore Child in Persia from cholera is confirmed.

Friday, November 11.

More complete returns show that the People's party carried North Dakota. Professor Jacob Gould Schurman is inaugurated President of Cornell University. In New Orleans, 25,000 strikers return to work without having accomplished the object of the strike. The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church makes appropriations for mission work in India, China, Italy, and Mexico. In New York City, a policeman commits suicide. Roundsman Dailey is acquitted of the charge of assaulting Mamie Hannan. Preparations for cable transit on Broadway are approaching completion.

An alarming increase of cholera in France is reported. The funeral of victims of the Paris explosion takes place. News is received of the seizure by a French gunboat of a British steamer with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Dahoman army.

Saturday, November 12.

Late returns show that the People's party carried the State of Kansas, and that they will hold the balance of power in the United States Senate. An explosion of dynamite at Niagara Falls kills one man, injures others, and wrecks a number of buildings. The overdue steamship *Zaandam* comes into port with disabled engines. At the sale of the Ehret & Pepper racing stables, "Yorkville Belle" brings \$24,000; "Sir Francis," \$26,000, and "Don Alonzo," \$30,000.

It is reported that Lord Rosebery is to marry Princess Victoria of Wales. Traffic is almost entirely suspended in the streets of London on account of the fog. The President of the Local Government Board recommends the construction of public works to relieve the distress among unemployed workmen in England.

Sunday, November 13.

A heavy shock of earthquake is felt throughout California. A former employé of the Census Bureau is charged with giving false information to the Government in the Bering Sea case. The French Line steamship, *La Bourgogne*, reports having passed the missing steamship *England* on her voyage to New York. In New York City, labor men report that many pretzel bakeries are conducted under dangerous sanitary conditions. An outline of the work of the approaching conference of Archbishops is made public.

A great meeting of unemployed workmen is held in Trafalgar Square, London. Dr. Koch says there need be no fear of cholera infection from the exhibit of Germany at the World's Fair at Chicago. The Czarewitsch leaves Vienna for Russia.

Monday, November 14.

The trial for heresy of the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Smith is begun at Cincinnati. Several arrests are made in Buffalo of Democratic inspectors charged with altering local election returns: the Supreme Court enjoins the Board of County Canvassers from canvassing the returns for District Attorney; there is also a contest on the returns for City Superintendent of Education. The boiler of a locomotive on the Reading Railroad explodes at Conner's Crossing, Pa., killing five men and fatally injuring another. The Methodist General Committee on Missions decides to hold its next meeting at Minneapolis. Augustus S. Merrimon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, dies at Raleigh. Professor Lewis Boss, of Dudley Observatory, finds that the comet in Andromeda, discovered on the 6th inst. by Holmes, is probably identical with Biela's periodic comet, last recognized in 1852. Attacks on non-union men continue at Homestead, and more bloodshed is feared. J. Painter & Sons, Pittsburgh, notify their employes that their iron works will only be run to one-third of their capacity. In New York City, the Horse Show opens at Madison Square Garden. John Hoey dies at Delmonico's. The overdue steamship *England* arrives, badly disabled. Many incoming vessels report damage by heavy gales. Thomas Carr dies from the effects of being knocked down in a fight.

French Anarchists advocate the use of dynamite. It is announced that the Duke of Marlborough had life insurance in favor of his wife to the amount of \$1,000,000. A jilted lover in Devonshire kills his rival and sweetheart, and then shoots himself, probably fatally. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is ill. It is reported that the Sultan of Morocco has made several treaty concessions to France. Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, forbids Catholics to read the *Canada Revue* and *L'Echo du Dux Montagnes*. Cholera record: Buda-Pesth, 11 new cases, two deaths; disease spreading in Western and Southern Hungary; spreading in Northern France; many cases in Holland.

Tuesday, November 15.

William Potter, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Minister to Italy, and David P. Thompson, of Oregon, Minister to Turkey. The investigation of Buffalo election returns continues before Justice Haight; the ballots cast in one of the districts, having been locked in the box by the ignorance of the inspectors (instead of destroyed according to law) are produced, and show majorities for the Republican candidates for District Attorney and Superintendent of Schools. The convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opens in Memphis. The Knights of Labor Convention opens in St. Louis. In New York City, the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce takes place at Delmonico's; speeches by Messrs. Cleveland, Foster, and others.

The Socialist Congress continues its session in Berlin. The French Government decides to prosecute the directors of the Panama Canal Company. The Irish National Federation passes resolutions to push the Home Rule Bill. Cholera is increasing in Russia, owing to unseasonable weather. Neill, the poisoner of women, is hanged in London.

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